THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Times.

PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH!
That's good advice. Strictly followed by C. E. Jones, chemist, 36 Govt. St., when he advertises. Always open.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25 1894. No. 179

RINGS.

RINGS

Children's Rings
Birthday Rings
Friendship Rings
Engagement Rings
Wedding Rings

RINGS

In all the latest designs at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government St.

THE....
....WESTSIDE

Delights in selling a good article. It reflects credit on the store.

Puritan Pins

Are the best in the world. To introduce Puritan Pins, commencing this day, Monday, July 16th, we will present to every customer making a purchase in our store, including a paper of PURITAN PINS, a beautiful silver-plated satin finished

Pin Tray

worth certainly as much as we charge for the pins. Every paper of Puritan Pins (any size) contains 360 pins and we sell them at 10 cents a paper.

New Goods

Coming to hand regularly.

Finest French Kid Gloves a specialty.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—$1,100 will buy three lots on car line, Cadboro Bay road; $350 cash; balance on mortgage. Apply to 15 North Park street. jly25-2w

TO LET—A well furnished seven-roomed house on car line. Apply between 12 and 2 at 63 Superior street. jly25-tf

FARMER'S CONVENTION.

The quarterly meeting of the Directors of Fruit Growers' Association will be held at Agassiz on Friday, August 10, at 5 p.m.

The Dairymen's Association will meet at same place at close of Fruit Growers' meeting.

Saturday, August 11, will be a field day on the Experimental Farm. Agricultural questions will be discussed on Friday and Saturday evenings.

All interested are invited. Cheap rates of fare are being secured.

Further particulars from
A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Secretary.

Vancouver, July 25.

To Contractors and Builders. : : :

For Sale at $1.40 per M.

One Million first-class Cedar Shingles. These Shingles are the best ever offered in Victoria; will lay 20 inches more per bunch than any other on the market.
Lumber still at low rates.

Ewen Morrison, Proprietor,
Rock Bay Lumber Yard.

The Indian Empire.

Under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society Surgeon-Major Robertson has been giving new information concerning the Indian empire. Dr. Robertson occupied for some time the post of Government Resident at Chitral, the outermost port of India, in the great tumbled mass of mountains known as "The Roof of the World." He accompanied Col. Durand's force on the Hunza-Nagar expedition, and was present at the siege of Nilt, when the power of the turbulent robber chiefs of that district was broken. He describes now a region even more inaccessible than Hunza-Nagar, for which the single exception of Lockhart's mission, which crossed the borders of Kafiristan in 1885, and remained there for a few days only, Dr. Robertson is the only European who has succeeded in penetrating this unexplored corner of the earth's surface. He remained in Kafiristan for more than a year, and gave a graphic account, listened to with very deep interest by a large audience, of the perils which beset him during that time; of the surface features of the country, enormous mountains enclosing sombre valleys, reached during the summer months by passes 14,000 or 15,000 feet high, but cut off in winter from all communication with the outer world. The mountaineers who inhabit these inaccessible mountain valleys have preserved their independence for centuries, and Dr. Robertson describes them as a brave and interesting people—magnificent fighters, and of splendid physique. Incidentally, Dr. Robertson mentioned that Kafiristan was the scene of one of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's most interesting stories, "The Man Who Would be a King."

STORY OF A HAT.

The Captain's Abandoned Tile Persistently Returned to Him.

Captain Kay, of the British navy, was at anchor in Aden harbor after three years in the East Indies. Being now on his way home, he began to clear out his cabin. Among his traps was a hat case, which, being opened, disclosed a "tile" which had once been new and fashionable, but now was moth-eaten and out of date. Within it, in indelible ink, was printed the owner's name. The captain glanced at it, and said to his servant, "Throw it overboard." Overboard it went. Soon afterward one of the crew of a boat from the flagship coming from the shore, espied the hat floating in the water, picked it up, and read the name inside, and carried it to the commander of his ship, who in turn sent it to Captain Kay with his compliments, supposing it to have fallen overboard.

"Hang the hat!" said the captain, and he chucked it over again, adding, "Tell your commander I'm very much obliged to him." Two hours afterward the hat again reappeared, this time with Captain N——'s compliments. Captain N—— was the commander of an American man-of-war lying farther down in the harbor, and the hat had been picked up by one of his boats. Captain N—— had dried it carefully, and then sent it to its owner. "Tell Captain N—— I'm greatly obliged to him," said Captain Kay, and the American officer departed. "Confound the hat!" said Captain Kay. "I shall have to ask Captain N—— to dinner. Here, bring me a lump of coal or something else that is heavy."

A lump of coal was placed in the hat, and the hat was taken down the accommodation ladder, carefully allowed to fill with water, and watched till it sank. "That's the end of that!" said Captain Kay. Two days later a parcel arrived, addressed to "Captain Kay, H. M. S. S——," with 14 rupees 8 annas to pay. The money was paid, the parcel opened, and, behold! here once more was the discarded hat, looking more disreputable than ever.

With it was a very civil note from the Aden superintendent of police. A diving boy, he explained, had brought up the hat. The superintendent had found the owner's name inside. He had taken it for granted that Captain Kay would wish the boy honestly rewarded; and so had taken the liberty to give him a rupee. He hoped his action would meet with approval. The police station fees were 1 rupee, with boat hire 12 rupees and 8 annas. Captain Kay paid these different charges; then he ordered a big fire to be lighted in the stoke-hole, and after jumping on the hat he ordered it to be pushed into the hottest part of the furnace. He watched it burn, and even as it crumpled into ashes the inscription, "Captain Kay, R. N.," was still visible.—Pearson's Weekly.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

Brief Life of the Diet—Ultimate Form Must be Party and Responsible Government.

The Troubles of the Hermit Kingdom—Death of the English Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hirosaki, Japan, June 22.—The diet has again been dissolved by imperial edict. This assembly was extremely short lived. The election took place in March. The house met May 10th. The dissolution was ordered on the 15th. So you see Japan moves. The cause of this and the other dissolutions is the friction between the government and the various political parties existing to-day. It is a desperate struggle, but the outcome is sure, viz., party cabinet.

Corea, "the hermit kingdom," is in the throes of a civil war. The whole east is more or less perturbed. Corea is a small and insignificant country, but she has been and will be a sort of bone of contention between China, Russia and Japan. Corea is to be pitied. She is poor and feeble. Her government is conservative and oppressive. The civil war is being precipitated by a too heavily taxed populace. The government is fearful and has solicited the aid of China. Glad of the opportunity to gain influence in this way, the Celestials have dispatched fifteen hundred troops and several warships. Japan is jealous. She also is sending her "white jackets" and fighting ships. Of course she only means to protect her citizens resident in Corea. It would seem as though the war clouds had arisen and that Japan, China and Russia were going to have a fit, but those best advised entertain no idea of such a serious event so soon. The opinion pretty generally prevails, however, that the struggle must take place in the future, and perhaps sooner than may be expected.

Our British minister is dead. We were all fearfully shocked, for Mr. Fraser was by no means an old man and was regarded as robust and strong. He and his wife had just returned from a visit to the "old country." The Japanese looked upon Mr. Fraser as friendly to treaty revision, and so they mourn the loss of one whose position is so important at the present juncture of political affairs.

Black Death is prevailing in Hongkong; total deaths to date, 1213. Two Europeans have succumbed, one, Captain Vesey, who had organized a relief party for house to house visitation, and while engaged in this noble, philanthropic work fell a victim to the plague and died on the last day of last month.

The organizer of the Universalist church in Japan has returned to America.

It surprises us to learn from a little booklet just to hand, purporting to give a full report of religious literature in Japan, that there were no less than 47 newspapers and periodicals published in the cause of Christian propagandism in 1893, and as many as 161 books or pamphlets, varying in size from a three page tract to a work of 1118 pages, printed in the same year. The various Bible societies likewise published 10,500 New Testaments and 11,000 copies of the Gospels during the same year. With such figures before us, there can be no question regarding the activity of the various religious organizations at work in Japan for the Christianization of its forty millions. J.W.W.

HINDO PROVERBS.

Some About Trees That May Be Heard in All Parts of India.

Among the proverbs that speak of the banyan, there is one says: "As the banyan so are its hanging shoots; as the father, so the son." This probably means that if the tree be in good soil and well nourished, it will be well and thriving, so will its shoots; just so the father's health and character will be reflected in his son. Tales of bribjals growing on a banyan tree is an expression equivalent to "travelers' tales"—a gentle hint that the narrative is drawing the long bow. The nimb (Azadiracha Indica) recalls the saying, the appropriateness of which can be understood by those who know its thick shade and who also know what the burning heat of a tropical sun is: "A mother's love is like the shade of the nimb tree."

It is a beautiful thing, this Hindoo mother's love, seldom if ever absent, and carried often even to such excess that it becomes weakness. It is so deep and true that it cannot understand—the action is altogether beyond its comprehension—that a mother could part with her young children for them to be educated in another country. The wild fig tree is said not to flower at all, yet people believe that it really does so, only it is at night, and then but for a minute or two, although if procured it is marvelously beneficial. Hence it comes to be applied to a visit from a friend after long absence—a great rarity. Another form of it is: "To meet with the flower of the wild fig and to meet you are alike." There is a description of laziness than which it would be difficult to find anything more explicit—"To die from starvation beneath a ripe fig tree."

The teak tree (Tectona grandis) is the one tree of all others in India that is useful and indespensable; it is not, therefore, surprising to find this belief expressed as follows: "Among trees there is only one—the teak; the rest are old women." The same truth is expressed in a different way: "Wood of the teak and the child of a king." But these are the very best of their kind; as is the importance and rank of a prince among subjects, so is the quality of the teak among trees. Two saying relating to mango (Mangifera Indica) may be given: "Let us throw a stone into the mango tree; if it hit, it will hit; if it doesn't, it won't." It is equivalent of "having a shot" at a thing—trying to get something out of a good and benevolent man; if it succeeded, well; if not, then there is nothing lost.—Times of India.

To Restrict Federal Courts.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—Senator Allen has introduced a bill in the senate to restrict the power of the federal courts. The bill seeks to restrain them from interfering with state officers in the discharge of their duties or to restrain the execution of state laws. He also offered a resolution directing the attorney-general to furnish the senate with copies of all telegraph or other correspondence between his office and the officers of the railroads entering Chicago affected by the recent strike, also correspondence with the district attorney at Chicago.

Cholera Patients in a Riot.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—During a riot at Sharnow, growing out of an attempt of the authorities to bury cholera victims, the local cemetery hospital was attacked and the sick carried off to the surrounding country. The gendarmes were compelled to fire on the mob, wounding many before it dispersed.

JAPS LOOKING FOR A FIGHT

Their Troops Are Now Marching on the Chinese Position on Corea.

A Battle Between the Two Oriental Powers Now Near at Hand.

Yokohama, July 25—Japanese troops in Corea are marching on the Chinese position. A battle is imminent.

St. Petersburg, July 25.—The Novoe Vremyea urges Russia to support China, or at least to try and localize the war.

Republican Conventions.

New York, July 25.—The Republican state committee met at the Fifth Avenue hotel to-day and decided to call the state convention to meet at Saratoga on September 18.

Springfield, Ills., July 25.—The Republican state convention met in the hall of the house of representatives to-day. The hall was crowded and much enthusiasm was manifested. Alderman Mann was selected as temporary chairman. Various committees were then appointed and the convention recessed until 3 p.m.

Empress of Japan.

Hongkong, July 25.—The Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of Japan left Hongkong at noon on Wednesday.

Heavy Loss.

Washington, July 25.—Knox's immense warehouse with two hundred horses, a number of vehicles and a quantity of furniture, together with nearly a dozen adjacent structures, was burned this morning. Three firemen were killed and six injured by falling walls. The loss is $300,000.

MARK ANTONY.

A Pen Picture of the Great Roman After His Defeat.

From "Cleopatra," by George Ebers, we take the following description of Antony. He is returning to Alexandria, after the defeat at Actium.

"He advanced on foot to the platform, his figure towering above the freedmen and slaves, who followed. He could look down upon the tallest men, and the width of his shoulders was as remarkable as his colossal height. A long, gold-embroidered purple mantle, floating to his ankles, increased his apparent stature. Powerful arms were extended from his sleeveless robe toward the beloved queen.

"The well-formed head, thick dark hair and magnificent beard corresponded with the powerful figure. Formerly, these locks had adorned the head of a youth with the blue-black hue of the raven's plumage; now the threads of gray, scattered abundantly through them, were concealed with the aid of dye. A thick wreath of vine-leaves rested on the Imperator's brow, and the leavy vine-branches, to which clung several dark bunches of grapes, fell over his broad shoulders and down his back, which was covered like a cloak, not by a leopard skin, but that of a royal Indian tiger of great size—he had slain it himself in the arena. The head and paws of the animal were gold, the eyes two magnificent sparkling sapphires. The clasp of the chain, by which the skin was suspended as well as that of the gold belt which circled the Imperator's body above the hips, was covered with rubies and emeralds. The wide armlets above his elbows, the ornaments upon his broad chest, nay, even his red morocco boots, glittered and flashed with gems.

"Radiant as his former fortunes seemed the magnificent attire of this mighty, fallen hero, who, but yesterday, had shrunk timidly and sadly from the eyes of his fellow men. His features, too, were large, noble, and beautiful in outline; but though his pale cheeks were adorned with the borrowed crimson of youth, half a century of the maddest pursuit of pleasure and the torturing excitement of the last weeks had left traces.

"How frank, gracious and kindly was this man's face, how sincere the heartfelt emotion which sparkled in his eyes, still glowing with the fire of youth, at the sight of the woman from whom he had been so long parted. Every feature beamed with the most ardent tenderness for the royal wife whom he was approaching, and the expression on the lips of the giant varied so swiftly from humble, sorrowful anguish of mind to gratitude and delight that even the hearts of his foes were touched. But when, pressing his hand upon his broad breast, he advanced toward the queen bending so low that it seemed as if he would fain kiss her feet, when in fact the colossal figure did sink kneeling before her, and the powerful arms were outstretched with fervent devotion like a child beseeching help, the woman who had loved him throughout her whole life with all the ardor of her passionate soul was overpowered by the feeling that everything which stood between them, all their mutual offenses, had vanished."

SENATORS AND THE TARIFF

They All Clamor for a Bill That Will Suit Them and Their States.

Each One Has a Pet Provision to Strike Out or Insert—Sugar To-Day's Subject.

Washington, July 25.—In the senate Gaffery appealed for protection for sugar. He predicted that if protection was extended to the sugar planters they would need no assistance from the government. Louisiana did not desire to stand in the way of tariff reform, but he asked the senators to hesitate before they marched over the body of his state. He was willing to vote for the Wilson bill in silence unless the bill destroyed his state. Gaffery protested against the admission of Hawaiian sugar free. He hoped a tariff bill would pass and the uncertainty would end. When Gaffery concluded, Daniels arose and in a personal explanation made an appeal for the passage of the tariff bill. He denied that he was at any time prepared to vote against the bill. He declared that the failure to pass the tariff would be disastrous to the Democrats. After a few remarks by Hunton the senate went into executive session.

The sugar investigation committee examined two witnesses to-day. One witness testified that he had seen the photograph which purported to be the original order of Senator Camden to buy stock. In the armour plate investigation to-day, Lieut. Stone testified in effect to the Ballistic test on plates, which he declared was the only way to determine the value of plates.

A sensational rumor is current to-day to the effect that the president had told Vilas in a conference to-day that he was willing to yield if a flat duty of 45 per cent. was placed on sugar and the metal schedule reduced.

FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Labbe & Co.'s Furniture Factory Burned—Firemen Injured.

Montreal, July 25.—At 1.30 this afternoon an employe of Labbe & Co., the big furniture men, saw flames in the cellar. The fire started in the basement of the factory building on Inspector street, which is connected by iron fire doors with the warehouse building, located on St. James street. Fifty-five hands are employed in the factory. They all got out safely. The iron doors were closed, but that did not prevent the fire from spreading to the St. James street building, where four floors were packed with finished furniture. About half an hour after the fire commenced the two top floors on the south side of the factory building fell in. The scene when the southern extension of the factory fell in was intensely exciting. The main store was frame covered with iron shingles, and against it were placed two ladders with nearly a dozen firemen on or about them. An ominous creaking gave warning of the impending catastrophe and the wall was seen to sway for a moment unsteadily. A cry of horror burst from the crowd on Inspector street, for if the wall fell outward the firemen must undoubtedly perish. No one recognized this better than did the firemen themselves, for they put every effort into pressing the ladder inwards. They succeeded, and with a crash the wall fell in. A cloud of dense smoke covered them, and many feared they had not escaped. As the smoke cleared away the men were seen standing bravely on the lower roof still holding the hose on the building. A cheer went up from the crowd below. Two firemen were badly hurt. A. Perrier, branchman of No. 4 station, cut his right arm so severely in endeavoring to get into a window that a tourniquet had to be applied. Robt. Johnson, of No. 10 station, was also severely cut about the hands by glass. William McCulloch, of No. 7 station, who had been leaning half way through a window at the top, threw himself from the ladder to the roofs below, a distance of twenty feet. He was severely hurt internally. Ernest Benoit, fireman of No. 1 station, was struck in the face by a falling fragment, and was seriously injured. He is not expected to live. Mr. Labbe states that the stock was valued at $75,000, which was covered by insurance to the amount of $54,000, divided amongst the Imperial, Royal, Northern, Liverpool and London and Globe, London and Lancashire, Alliance and Sun Insurance companies. The St. James street building was owned by J. B. Murphy, of Kingston, and was valued at $35,000. It was badly damaged at the back. The factory building was owned by C. H. Labbe, and valued at $9,000. It was completely destroyed but fully covered by insurance. The contents of the building were almost totally destroyed.

Bad Water in Malta.

Captain Tynte Hammill's death from Malta fever has caused quite a storm of indignation in naval circles about the inaction of the authorities respecting the habitually impure water of Valetta harbor, and a warm discussion in the house of commons is assured. Lately two lieutenants of the Amphion died of this disease, and I have heard of a captain, a commander and two lieutenants who have recently been invalided from the same cause. The subject is no new one, as just before the bombardment of Alexandria, owing, it was said, to the undue detention of the fleet at Malta, the disease disabled a fourth, or even a third of the officers and men of several of the vessels, and Lord Alcester received some censure in consequence. Captain Hammill, though under forty-three, was a highly distinguished officer, for whom a brilliant future was generally anticipated. He saw a good deal of service in Egypt, and won laurels by his work in connection with the Nile expedition. He was second in command of the intelligence department for some years, and has served on several important committees. The last berth he held was that of flag-captain of the Royal Sovereign.—Glasgow Herald.

WAR IS INEVITABLE.

Japan Does Not Desire a Pacific Settlement of the Corean Difficulty.

Difficulty Continues to Grow More Serious—Japan's Emphatic Demands.

Shanghai, July 22.—China continues to make preparations to assert her claims of right in Corea, and from present indications it is judged that war will be inevitable unless Japan recedes from the position she has hitherto maintained. Orders were recently issued for twelve thousand Chinese troops to prepare for departure for Corea. The preparations were hurriedly completed, and on Friday last the soldiers went on board the transports which will convey them to the peninsula. To guard against contingencies, the transports were guarded by eight gunboats, the commanders of which were instructed to fire upon the Japanese if the latter attempted to obstruct the landing of the Chinese.

Warlike preparations are also being made in other directions. A strong body of troops will shortly leave for the Li Chee islands. It is the government's intention to employ the Canton and Nankin fleets in harassing the Japanese coast if actual hostilities are commenced. Orders have been sent to every Chinese province calling upon each of them to furnish twenty thousand troops to support the government.

London, July 22.—The London reporter of the Associated Press visited the Japanese legation here to learn, if possible, whether it were true that war has been declared between China and Japan in regard to Corea. No official denial or confirmation of the report could be had, but the whole staff of the legation made no attempt to disguise their delight at the thought of war with China. The latest information received at the Chinese legation was to the effect that ten thousand Chinese troops would start for Corea; that Japan had rejected the proposals made by the British minister, although the latter had counseled the peaceful settlement of the dispute, and that the Chinese government had thereupon declared that unless the Japanese troops were withdrawn from Seoul and Chemulpo China would break off the negotiations. The officials, further questioned, discredited the rumor that war had been declared. Inquiries were also made at the foreign office, but it was stated that no news had been received there.

A telegram from Yokohama, received to-night, states that the acceptance by Corea of the conditions proposed by Japan is conditional upon the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Corea. The Japanese government was surprised at this firm stand, which is supposed to prove that Chinese influence is paramount in Corea. In the direct negotiations between Tokyo and Peking China has so far ignored the Japanese counter propositions.

A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says war between China and Japan is considered certain.

Shanghai, July 23.—It is generally believed here that the Japanese do not desire a pacific settlement of the Corean dispute. As evidence of this, attention is called to the fact that as soon as one difficulty is overcome Japan immediately raises another. The last attitude of the king of Corea in the crisis is supposed to be due to China's decided measure to insist upon her claims to sovereignty over the Corean peninsula. The reports that France and Russia will support Japan against China are pronounced to be absolutely groundless.

The foreign consuls have been officially notified that the government is preparing to blockade the Yangtsekiang river at the bar opposite Woorsung in case of need.

London, July 23.—Dispatches were received at the Chinese legation from Tientsin to-day, showing that war between China and Japan has not yet been declared, but it is admitted that the situation is most grave. The opinion expressed in official circles here is that war is inevitable. The Chinese and Japanese ministers to-day had long and separate conferences at the foreign office with the officials of the government. In official circles there is reported to be no change in the Corean situation.

No confirmation has been received of the alleged private dispatch sent out by a news agency that Japanese gunboats had begun the bombardment of Corean ports. The morning papers of London either deny the report altogether or discredit it.

The following dispatch was received from Shanghai this evening: The telegraph between Peking and Shanghai has been restored. The rumor that war has been declared has been denied officially, but there seems to be no hope of a pacific settlement. Apparently war can be avoided only by the interference of the european powers to protect the commerce and the lives of their subjects from the injuries which Japanese actions will cause them.

It has been learned from a high official source in London that the relations between China and Japan have grown to be more serious in the last forty-eight hours. Japan insists emphatically upon certain reforms in the Corean internal administration, while China resists Japan's demands with equal determination. Under no circumstances will China allow Japan's claim of right to interfere.

LABOR UNIONS TO AFFILIATE.

Immense Organization Contemplated by Labor Leaders.

Chicago, July 24.—The Herald prints a long article giving in detail the plans of the American Railway Union to absorb the other railway brotherhoods and the recently organized American Labor Union, to take in every class of labor except railway employees, the two organizations to affiliate and be prepared by May 1, 1895, to demand a readjustment of wages to the basis existing prior to the panic and hard times and in event of refusal, to order a general "walk-out." The article continues that some broad statements in this connection were made by officials at the American Railway Union headquarters yesterday, as follows:

"That on or about January 15, 1895, there would be in Chicago a convention composed of representative men of the American Railway Union, the United Mine Workers of North America, the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Labor Union; that the American Federation of Labor and the old railway brotherhoods would not be represented in this convention; that at this convention all branches of labor present would be called upon to present a succinct report as to the then existing wage scales and how much they had been cut in 1892, 1893 and 1894; that these wage scales should then be formulated into a demand to be presented to the corporations and the railroads fixing them on May 1, 1895, with the demand that they be readjusted to the basis existing prior to the panic and hard times, and that if this demand would not be granted a general walk-out would follow."

As one officer of the railway union put it: "The present strike will never be declared off by Mr. Debs and we expect that if the Chicago switchmen remain firm that the Chicago roads will eventually compromise on a basis satisfactory to all. The present strike not being declared off a convention of the character described will be entirely in place and will bring together at that time the strongest labor organizations in the world. There will be a full analysis of wage scales before any demand is made on capital for a change and the east will be as strongly represented in the new labor organizations there as the west is now. The movement of May 1, 1895, then, will be only a reinforcement of the strike begun in June, 1894."

THE CHINESE PLAGUE.

An Official Report from the Health Officer at Yokohama.

Washington City, July 22.—Recognizing the difficulties in the way of obtaining accurate information upon sanitary matters from Oriental countries, Dr. Stuart Eldredge, health officer of the port of Yokohama and member of the imperial board of health of Tokyo, has sent to the marine hospital bureau a semi-official statement of the epidemic in Southern China. It appears from this report that the scourge, of which only fragmentary news has been received, is one of the most dreadful on record, having its greatest hold at the port of Hong Kong, where most of the foreign commerce touches. The disease broke out in Canton last February, and at the same time was epidemic at Pakhoi, a port not often visited by Europeans. During March and April it steadily increased, until it assumed gigantic proportions. According to the letter of Dr. Eldredge, the eastern authorities treated the disease with their ordinary indifference. Although Hong Kong is the centre of trade in the east, but half a day's journey from Canton and in constant communication therewith, the existence of danger was ignored. Several cases appeared in Hong Kong during the first days of May. It steadily increased in that place, until the mortality had reached one hundred a day, despite the exodus of 100,000 Chinese and many Europeans. The natives in most cases have left on feeling the first symptoms of the disease, in hope of dying in their native villages. A dozen Europeans have been attacked and most of them have died.

From Canton and Hong Kong the disease is spreading through the neighboring country, and will probably soon appear in the coast towns of China north of Hong Kong, because from the carelessness of these ports, no effective quarantine is likely to be established. Several cases have already occurred on steamers travelling from Hong Kong to Chinese ports, but without serious consequences on account of prompt action by the ships' surgeons. A quarantine system has been put in operation in Japan, holding ships from the infected districts nine days after arriving. But one infected ship has reached Japan.

"If I may presume to advise," said Dr. Eldredge, "I would say the most stringent measures may need to be taken to protect the United States, particularly as regards certain classes of goods from China likely to convey infection—rags, old cotton, etc.—and also such manufactured articles as are made in the native workshops, with perhaps a case of plague in the same room—such things as straw matting, embroideries, and any sort of textile fabrics. So long as the disease is kept out of Japan, so long will this country be the best bulwark of the United States against the importation of the disease."

The Strike.

Los Angeles, July 24.—It is learned to-day that a force of deputy marshals are still kept on the Santa Fe route between San Bernardino and Barstow on the desert. The railroad officials fear that attempts will be made by the strikers to tamper with the water tanks on this division. The deputy marshals will be recalled about the last of this week.

The pay car on the Southern Pacific railway arrived in this city yesterday and the coin was passed out to-day. There are but five hundred of the strikers in this city belonging to both roads who have not returned to work yet. Very few of the old Southern Pacific men have yet applied for their back pay. The Southern Pacific has not yet succeeded in getting the car shops opened and the round house is filling up with disabled engines.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and directly cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

GOOD,
BETTER,
BEST,

"The name tells the story."

are words to express comparative degrees of merit. E. B. EDDY'S Matches are above any comparison.

The best are

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

GARNER'S DOINGS.

The Professor Did Not Live in a Cage in the Jungle.

Professor Garner, the African explorer, has told how he learned the language of the chimpanzee by living in a steel cage for a hundred days in the forest of Fernand Vaz, south of the great Ogowe river, where gorillas and apes are numerous. Now comes the well known French explorer, Dybowski, who visited the same region last year and learned the actual facts. He says that Garner lived for three months, not in the deep forest, but at the Catholic mission on the shore of lake Fernand Vaz, where he paid five francs a day for his board and lodging. He set up his cage on the edge of the forest, twenty-eight minutes' walk from the busy station, and within sound of the church bells. Gorillas and chimpanzees, in their native state, are not given to cultivating neighborly relations with the human race, and Dybowski is of the opinion that the famous cage was not favorably situated for communing with the ape family. After he left the mission to walk farther into the interior he was disabled from walking. At the end of two days he was carried in a hammock to Tomlinson factory, where he remained for two months, and then embarked for Europe with his cage and his linguistic and other collections.

The photographers of the Paris Observatory have just finished for the Academy of Sciences the clearest view ever secured of the moon. They have photographed her surface in sections, which fit, making a great image five feet in diameter. The work is so perfect that towns, forests and rivers would be perceptible if they existed.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. Brockwell, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it.

"Thirty-five years ago this spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my ailing, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 80 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 216 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.
DUNN'S
FRUIT SALINE
DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria,
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Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria. m-w-4f.

Argyle House.

We are Clearing Out the Following Lines of Goods:

A lot of Ladies' Parasols at cost price.
Ladies' Belts at cost price.
Childrens' Stockings reduced from 25c., 20c., and 15c., to 10c. a pair.
Boy's heavy ribbed Cotton Stockings reduced from 25c. to 15c.
A lot of Ladies' Jerseys at cost price.
All our stock of single width Dress Goods at cost.
Ladies' Beaded Capes below cost.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Ladies' Undervests 10c. each, Childrens' Undervests 10c. each.
Ladies' Corsets 50c. a pair.
White quilts 90c. each.
Curtain Net for long curtains, taped and scollaped, 7 yds. for $1.00.
Lace Curtains taped and scollaped 50c. a pair.
Toilet Covers, white and with colored border, 25c. each.
White Calico, 20 yds. for $1.00.
Unbleached Calico, 20 yds. for $1.00.
Heavy White Sheeting, 20c. a yard.
Unbleached Sheeting, 20c. a yard.
Canton Flannel, 14 yds. for $1.00
Glass Cloth, 12 yds. for $1.00.
Crash Toweling, 14 yds. for $1.00.
Silecia Dress Lining, 3 yds. for 25c.
Table Linen, 20c. a yard.
Brooks' Sewing Cotton, best quality, 35c. a doz.
White Checked Muslins, 12 yds. for $1.00.
Black and Colored Cashmeres, 25c. a yd.

REMNANTS

Of Dress Goods, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Ribbons, etc., cheaper than ever before.

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Enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's Art.

SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

Keep the Money In the Country.

Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

VICTORIA LITHOGRAPH CO.,
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Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG, Proprietor.
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CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
Office: 90 Johnson St.

Real Estate.

TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 6-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 20 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $300 per year.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 325 acres fenced; 80 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fort Hill; good level; handy; bargain ($600) or single $225 each. Postoffice box 301.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

Co-Operation.

The British Columbia Industrial Co-Operative Association is founded on the basis of productive and distributive co-operation. It is a combination of laborers of various trades and professions, for their physical, intellectual, social and moral improvement, both directly and indirectly. By combining the surplus earnings of its members in one common fund, the Association will provide them with permanent employment at good wages, with living at actual cost.

All persons wishing to join can obtain further particulars by addressing
JOHN DODD,
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S. A. Stoddart, 68 1-2 Yates St.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Waltham Watch Co., P.S. Bartlett, (stem wind) ..... $ 8 00
Appleton, Tracy & Co., (adjusted)... 15 00
(all new movements)
Low grades from 4 00
Watches cleaned 75
Main spring 75
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Jewelry repaired; Seal Teeth mounted in solid gold from $2, silver from $1; pipes mounted in solid silver, from 50c., gold $2.50. SPECIAL—Clocks regulated and repaired against accidents for 12 months. Called for and delivered at any residence where the cars pass.

S. A. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker. 68 1-2 Yates St.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
And Wood.

We are still supplying the BEST Coal and Wood in the market.

The Central Coal and Wood Yard,
Office 6 Trounce Avenue, Telephone 65.

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ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.
VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
123 Government street.
Private entrance on Pandora street.
Business strictly confidential. s19-tf

Land Registry Act.

Sub-lot 18 of Lots 34 and 35, Springfield Estate (Map 207), Esquimalt District.

Whereas the certificate of title of Ernest Schurch to the above hereditaments bearing date the 7th April, 1891, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate, notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 30th June, 1894. j30-1m

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Under power of sale contained in a mortgage registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, in charge book Vol. II, Fol. 507, No. 13700 B, the undersigned offer for sale by tender Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 63, and Block XI, part of a re-subdivision of part of Lots two and three of section XXXVIII, Victoria District, and more particularly described in a map or plan deposited with the Registrar General under the number 422.

Tenders will be received up to August 4th next, at noon.

DALBY & CLEXTON,
64 Yates St., Victoria, B.C.
j19-1d Agents for the Mortgagees.

GORMAN ATTACKS CLEVELAND

An Unusual Scene in the United States Senate Caused by the Tariff Bill.

The Democratic Political Leader Does Some Plain Talking to the President.

Washington City, July 23.—Not for many a year has the senate chamber, rich as it is in historic reminiscences, witnessed a more striking spectacle than that which took place there to-day. The knowledge that Senator Gorman was to take up the gauntlet thrown down by President Cleveland attracted to the capitol a large party of the visitors and people of leisure who take a delight in the combats of political gladiators.

Mr. Gorman was in his best fighting trim. Without a note or memorandum to refer to or to refresh his memory he held the floor for nearly three hours, exhibiting powers of oratory which few of his warmest political admirers would have given him credit for, and while unsparing in his attack on the president, he directed his efforts principally to sustaining the proposition that the conference bill, as fixed up by Senators Jones, of Arkansas, and Vest, of Missouri, and as finally passed by the senate, had been submitted on several occasions to the secretary of the treasury and the president and had received the assent and approval of both of them, and that it was not until after the publication of the Wilson letter that the hostility of the president to the senate had been known or suspected.

Silence came over the gossiping crowds in the galleries when Senator Voorhees called up the conference report on the tariff bill and Senator Gorman began speaking on the subject. In an impressive manner the Maryland senator told of closed factories and suffering mechanics, and said further suspense would be destructive. It would be destructive to the Democratic party, which now controlled every branch of the government, and he hoped the situation would be met as became American senators and as became patriotic citizens. Mr. Gorman said the Democrats had only 44 votes for the bill, and, excepting the distinguished senator from New York (Mr. Hill), who had openly and manfully opposed the measure, there were only 43 Democratic votes to be depended on. Senators had voted for the bill at the sacrifice of state interest—almost on principle. Never before had there been such a condition of sacrifice. When the radical, destructive bill came from the house it had been asserted that it could not be passed by the senate with the odious income tax attached. When the bill went into conference, although a majority of the Democratic conferees had been southern men, justice had been done by them in every section.

Mr. Gorman made reference to President Cleveland's leter to Chairman Wilson as the most unusual, the most unwise letter ever penned by a president of the United States. On account of this letter he was forced to talk on private matters in public. The honor of his fellows also made him make the statement he would make. Telling of the tariff bill conference Mr. Gorman said every Democratic senator had been consulted with a view to recalling their views. Two of the Democratic leaders had conferred with the president, knowing that the bill would not pass without the heavy co-operation of the executive branch of the government. What the president had said gave him the right to make the statement as he did at the time. The senate bill would receive the endorsement of a Democratic house and a democratic president. The great secretary of the treasury, himself a tariff reformer, who had seen every amendment that was proposed or was to be proposed, knowing the conditions that confronted his party, and wanting to let the country know how matters stood, published a prepared statement on April 30, 1894. The statement was an interview with Mr. Carlisle about the tariff bill, in which he said the bill would be passed without difficulty. That statement, said Mr. Gorman, had probably a wonderful effect, but it did not stop there. The president was not ignorant of what the senate proposed to do. Forty-three Democratic senators understood and believed this. The daily papers stated that the president concurred with the view of the treasury. It was known that he was not satisfied with the measure. The same could be said of every Democratic senator, for a compromise measure would not be satisfactory in every particular to every body. It was believed that every cabinet officer, every Democratic senator and the president himself were satisfied with a compromise as the best that could be had. Mr. Gorman called on Mr. Vest to verify this broad statement.

Amid intense silence Mr. Vest, somewhat hesitatingly arose and told what he knew of the matter. Mr. Vest said Secretary Carlisle had told him that the greatest calamity that could happen to the Democratic party and to the country would be the failure to pass a tariff bill. Senator Jones had seen the president and Secretary Carlisle and both had told him that the bill, as proposed to be amended by the addition of the 400 Jones amendments, would be perfectly satisfactory to them, the president concluding with these words:

"I am willing to do or say anything to pass the bill through congress."

"I told Senator Jones," said Senator Vest, "that if we went into the fight we must have the president behind us."

Mr. Jones answered him that this was a fact, and he (Mr. Vest) gave up his personal opinions, and for the first time, when he heard of the president's letter, to Chairman Wilson, he learned that the president was against them.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, explained that he understood the president and Secretary Carlisle were satisfied with the amended bill, and until he heard the Wilson letter read he understood the president to express himself positively in this connection and Secretary Carlisle also.

Mr. Vilas, (Dem.) of Wisconsin, was asked if, in every conversation the senator from Arkansas had with the president, the latter had approved of a duty on coal and iron ore.

"Coal and iron ore were mentioned in every single one," said Senator Jones, amid great laughter and applause.

In answer to another question from Mr. Vilas, Mr. Jones said the president showed himself in favor of free coal and free iron, but he was willing to accept the coal and iron schedule as amended.

Mr. Gorman called on Mr. Harris, (Dem.) of Tennessee, for an explanation of his understanding of the president's policy, and Mr. Harris told of several interviews he had with the president. The president, like every Democratic senator, was not perfectly satisfied with the bill, but he was in favor of the senate bill as a great improvement over the existing law.

Senator Gorman threw down the gauntlet to President Cleveland and insisted that the latter was trying to blacken the characters of senators. Men in high places, said Mr. Gorman, had sought to blacken the characters of senators. These men were guilty of dishonor. "The limit of endurance has been reached," he said. "There is no power, however great, the president with all his patronage, that would keep me silent longer.'

He hurled this at the president, he said, and at those who charged as he alleged that their insinuations were infamous. It was destructive to the country that men of high positions should seek to blacken those who battled for their rights, when cowards in high places dare not show their heads.

Mr. Gorman had read (by Mr. Cockrell) a statement of Secretary Carlisle furnished to the United Press and published in the Washington Post of April 30, favoring the passage of a compromise measure. That interview, or statement, Mr. Gorman said had had a wonderful effect. It had softened the hard places, and when the Democratic senators came to confer, that compromise was accepted. Mr. Gorman referred to the manner in which Mr. Hill had received the president's letter, and said: "What a Godsend the letter has been to him; it is the only comfort he has had out of the administration." (Great laughter.)

Mr. Gorman said that Mr. Hill had been thoroughly consistent; he had tried to beat the bill. The conference committees, he said, should be kept free from the influence of the president with his 300,000 appointments. It was not his province to interfere with the senate and he (Mr. Gorman) was there to fight presidential usurpation, despite a thousand hirelings who were writing it down.

Interest did not abate as Mr. Gorman stopped for the time being, the more sensational features of his speech and gave attention to the rates of duty in the bill.

Mr. Cleveland, said Mr. Gorman, had been elected the first time by the grace of God and a great deal of hard work. He referred to the fact that Mr. Mills had placed iron and coal in the dutiable list in the Mills bill, and Mr. Mills rose to say that he was just in precisely the same position then as he was to-day. He was in the position that the majority of Democratic senators were to-day—in the hands of half a dozen gentlemen. He was not in favor of the duty on coal and iron in the Mills bill. (Laughter.)

"Yes," said Mr. Gorman, "you framed the bill to pass it as we have framed this."

Sketching the history of the Democratic party since Mr. Cleveland's first term Mr. Gorman said that the president after his second nomination, had conceded the rights of industries to protection and was elected to remodel his views. He had seen the advantage of freer rawer material, and not free raw material.

There was not a man, woman, child or beast from the Potomac river to the Gulf of Mexico who would be benefited by free coal. Who did want free coal? Who did demand it? The professional tariff theorist said it would reduce the cost of manufacture; free coal would give the people about three-fourths of 1 per cent. on the cost of manufactured goods. Who would be benefited? There was but one concern on the face of the earth that would be benefited; he referred to the Canadian government, which leased to private parties the great Nova Scotian coal fields, and now wanted revenue.

Mr. Gorman also referred to what he termed "this everlasting subject of sugar," and incidentally speaking of it, he told the Republicans that they had conducted the tariff campaign, if not upon the highest plane, as well as a modern Indian did conduct a campaign.

"I speak of the president with nothing but the kindest feelings," said Mr. Gorman.

He complimented the president for his ability. He had stood by Mr. Cleveland when few had the moral courage to walk through the slime and filth and uphold him. He had stuck to him from admiration of the man, but did it above all to keep the Democrats in control of this government. He had given him fair, honest support, never subservient. The president had no cause to complain of him.

"I am not his debtor,' said Mr. Gorman, "let him speak for himself."

He was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892, as a matter of party policy, but he adhered to him, believing that he had served his party well. Mr. Cleveland had agreed that sugar was a taxable article, and had so informed Senator Brice, Senator Smith and himself, the three men who had been accused of being owned by the sugar trust because they had tried to carry out the pledge of their candidate.

Mr. Gorman said the law of legislation was that where two houses disagreed, the one making the most radical changes should make the concessions. Mr. Gorman deprecated that policy, which would destroy industries and when the people were thrown out of work, keep them in order by soldiers and deputies. "What is our duty?" asked Mr. Gorman in conclusion, and he went on to tell the Democrats that the confidence they gave to their conferees must continue.

"Let the bill go back to the conference with the house," he said. "These thunder clouds will go by; these flashes of lightning; these disagreements between conferees will pass away and the result will give new life, new hope to the American people."

Mr. Gorman was followed by Senator White, of California. Senator White appealed for concessions that the bill might live. Whatever ambiguity there might be in the bill he was confident that with concessions the bill could be arranged to meet with the entire approval of the democratic party. Mr. White said the floor of the senate was not the place to discuss amendments at this time. It was a time for the consideration of the highest public duty. No good, Mr. White said, could come of instructing the conferees nor by adopting the motion of the senator from New York, which would seriously jeopardize the passage of the bill.

This last remark caused a passage at arms with Mr. Hill, who asked if Mr. White believed that any senator was so interested in a tariff on coal and iron that he would vote against the passage of the bill, if that tariff were removed.

Mr. White said he had been so informed. At the conclusion of Senator White's remarks the senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business and at 3:30 o'clock adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Don't Lose the Baby.

Every mother knows how critical a time the second summer is, and how many little ones die during that period from Summer Complaint, Dysentery, and Diarrhoea, and Cholera Morbus; and how anxiously she watches day by day, the dreadful disease snatch away the loved ones! There is no disease that comes so suddenly, or is so quickly fatal, as these Bowel Complaints, and in a large majority of cases doctors and medicines seem to be of no avail. There is, however, one remedy, which in forty years of trial has never been known to fail when taken according to the printed directions, and this is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. It is so safe and true that no mother is justified in being without it. A bottle in the house ready for sudden sickness will often save a life. You can get the new Big Bottle for 25 cents.

CABLE NEWS.

Italian Interests in Africa, Italy and England En Rapport.

Rome, July 24.—In the senate yesterday Prime Minister Crispi, in the course of a speech, referred to the recent capture of Kassala by the Italian forces. He announced that reinforcements were not required to enable the Italians at Kassala to maintain their positions, neither would it be necessary for them to further expose themselves in battle with the dervishes. Signor Crispi said that it was to be hoped that Italy would find means to colonize Africa. The great object to be attained was to substitute emigration to Africa for emigration to America. The capture of Kassala had not altered Italy's relations with the powers. Her relations with Great Britain were excellent.

Paris, July 22.—Remarkable precautions will be taken during the trial of Cesario Santo, the murderer of President Carnot in Lyons on the 27th of June. On his way to the court and back, the prisoner will have a strong police and military escort. The court house will be guarded by infantry and a battalion of police, and an unbroken line of police will surround it. Only those having permits and cards of identification will be allowed to enter.

Berlin, July 24.—The semi-official newspapers of Berlin speak very cautiously of the report that Italy and England have closed a treaty for joint action in Africa, but all congratulate Italy upon the brilliant advance of her troops and their victory over the Mahdists last week.

The Kreutzer Zeitung, which represents the Prussian Tories, asserts that the seizure of Kassala was a part of an English scheme to make Italy pull England's chestnuts out of the fire. "As England was unable to attack the Mahdists from the north," say the editor, "she was glad to employ Italians to do the fighting on the south portion of the Egyptian army of Khartoum." After contrasting the policies of England and France as to the loyal observance of treaties, the editor adds: "The governments pretending to be our friends are proving that they feel infinitely less good will and spirit of conciliation than we do. Germany would do well to take advantage of France's friendship in matters not involved in the triple alliance."

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the mouthpiece of Caprivi, produces without comment, the English official papers concerning the Anglo-Belgian agreement, together with the dispatches of the German foreign office. The Conservative journals, of course, declare that it was not enough for Germany to back England down in this manner; she ought also to have followed up the advantage, they say, by demanding territorial revision and compensation in Africa.

In German diplomatic circles there are reports that France will soon ask for a conference of all the European powers holding territory in Africa.

Frie Herr von Richthofen, president of the Berlin police, Count Kielmansegg, director of the Austrian police, and a French police agent, have had here a conference concerning international police action against the anarchists.

The Madgeburger Zeitung says that Chancellor von Caprivi, in an interview with M. Herbette, promised rigorous police measures against the anarchists but there is no sign of Caprivi's departure from the policy of legislative non-interference.

Der Zosialis, an anarchist journal, devoted a violent article in its last issue to a prediction of this vengeance in case the government revives repressive laws. It will be a general surprise if the government refrains from suppressing the newspaper and prosecuting the editors. Few anarchists have been expelled during the week.

Dispatches received from Prague said that a band of militant anarchists had been caught at work in their own bomb factory. Seven men were arrested and a large quantity of explosives were seized.

CANADA.

A Superb Collection of Photographic Scenes of . . . The Land We Live In.

Now Ready. Remit 10 CENTS to this office, together with Coupon, which will be found in another part of this paper, and secure this valuable and handsome work.

It surpasses anything of the kind yet issued, and will insure the possessor a thorough knowledge of our country.

Issued Weekly. One part per week for twenty-six consecutive weeks.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE SEVEN.

BY MAIL 12 CENTS.

THE TIMES, VICTORIA, B.C.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $100,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $35,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $25,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Exhibition Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

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R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. 1-19

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
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The Daily Times.

THE LATE SESSION.

The session of parliament just closed was certainly remarkable in more than one way, and especially in the disproportion between its length and the amount of work done. No one who has paid any attention to the work of the two houses can find any good reason for stretching the session to over three months. The explanation of course lies in the dawdling, vacillating, shiftless methods pursued by the government. It is only necessary to call to mind what was done in regard to the tariff to see why parliament was kept in session so long and so uselessly. We all remember the great flourish with which the government set about the work of tariff reform. Two ministers and two controllers perambulated about the country for some weeks asking the people what they were to do about the tariff. The bill which resulted from all this investigation was brought down with reasonable promptitude—but what then? Immediately there descended on Ottawa the Red Parlor hordes, and Mr. Foster set about finding "clerical errors" in the new schedule of duties, which were rectified by a proper amount of "marking up." Time after time changes were made in the tariff until the bill was hardly recognizable and the duties were put up to something like their old mark. This ridiculous method of dealing with the tariff had, of course, worse results than the waste of the time of parliament, for it unsettled business without affording any compensating advantage. Some but a few incapables could have kept up consultations and conferences for months and then have introduced a bill requiring so much tinkering. Pleasant to think that the interests of the country are in the hands of men like these. The French treaty afforded further evidence of their incapacity. Sir Charles Tupper was allowed to negotiate a commercial agreement with France which even Mr. Foster was obliged to call one-sided. Though this affair should have been disposed of a year before, the bill to ratify the treaty was not submitted until about two weeks before the close of the late session. Remarkably prompt work! Then the ministers, though they had long ago determined on the increase of the Atlantic fast mail subsidy, kept back the proposal until the very end of the session, for what reason no man seems to know. They treated in the same way the railway subsidies, of which we spoke yesterday. This cavalier way of dealing with the people's money would seem rather like an outrage in any other country, but Canadians have apparently come to the point of caring nothing for what is done with their money. Of couse there were scandals to be ventilated during the session; it would look unnatural now to have a session without scandals. But though the Curran bridge and Cape Breton hard-pan cases were bad enough in themselves, they were not up to the magnitude of many jobs that preceded them, and therefore the sensation has been proportionately small. Still they serve to show how inseparable corruption is from the Conservative administration of the country's affairs.

THE CORDAN SITUATION.

More than one good judge believes that if China and Japan took to fighting over the Corean question Russia would play the part of fox and grab the Hermit Kingdom for herself. Nothing would stand in her way except the pledge she gave some years ago to China that she would never occupy any part of Corea. How much would the Muscovite be likely to respect that pledge if a war between the other two countries were to throw a peculiarly tempting opportunity in his way? It is quite probable that China and Japan will avoid war for this very reason, since Russia's occupation of the coveted neutral ground would be uncomfortable and dangerous to both. At present Japan goes no further than to insist on certain political and social reforms being effected by the Corean government, in order that Japanese interests in Corea may not be threatened with damage. China claims suzerainty, and therefore denies all right of Japan to interfere. It would pay both to yield a point or two rather than run the risk of having Russia become a nearer neighbor, and it is quite likely that they will come to appreciate this fact keenly if they are so foolish as to play the Russian game.

A SENATE EPISODE.

It is seldom that our senate has the chance of enjoying a sensation, and that which occurred in the "upper house" last week must have been peculiarly welcome. The moving cause was nothing less than a ministerial quarrel. Minister Angers, at Sir John Thompson's request, proposed an amendment in the insurance act which would have restricted the classes of securities in which life insurance companies may invest their funds. Minister Sir Frank Smith opposed the amendment, which, it appears, had been previously dropped by the cabinet at his suggestion. Sir Frank was naturally nettled when the restriction proposal which he had squelched in council bobbed up serenely in Mr. Angers' hands, and he made a tart reference to the minister of agriculture as the "temporary leader of the house." Mr. Angers resented this, as he does not acknowledge Mr. Bowell's leadership. Senator McInnes of Hamilton moved that the amendment be not concurred in, and as it was plain that his motion would secure a majority Mr. Bowell urged Mr. Angers to withdraw the amendment. This he would not do, saying that the premier had instructed him to press it. Thereupon Mr. Bowell said Mr. Angers must take the responsibility if the government were defeated, and Mr. Angers in anger jumped up and said: "Fortunately, honorable gentlemen, I have only one leader." By which he meant, of course, that he followed Sir John Thompson, but not Mr. Bowell. All the senators were much surprised, and some of them highly amused, over this pretty quarrel among ministers. The end of the affair was that Senator McInes' motion was carried and the government were defeated, while the government's opponents looked on and chuckled.

IF SOLDIERS WERE BULLET PROOF.

What Might Happen if Dowe's Device Should Prove Efficient.

If there is not some latent but fatal defect in Herr Dow's system of making a soldier bullet proof, the result of warfare will be a very remarkable one. Since the object of war is to kill—to "place hors de combat" is only a less crude way of putting the fact—new ways of killing infantry and cavalry will have to be devised. The chances of hitting men in the face at long distance with rifle fire will not be good enough. But the only ways of killing effectively that will remain open will be artillery fire, close combat with the bayonet and club rifle—preferrably the latter, as the cuirass will make the bayonet difficult to use with effect—and riding men down by cavalry charges. The first of these, artillery fire, has hitherto been regarded as of comparatively little importance in the matter of killing.

It is often declared, indeed, that the chief effect produced by the guns is the moral effect. Though not many are killed men do not like to be within the range of artillery. Possibly, however, the effect of artillery fire could be increased. In any case, and since everything is relative, the fact of the falling off of efficiency of rifle fire must increase the importance of artillery fire. It is obvious, however, that the chief effect of bullet proof soldiers on the circumstances of a battle would be to increase enormously the amount of hand to hand fighting. But hand to hand fighting means an advantage to the strongest and most athletic force. Now it will be seen from the bare enumeration of the changes which seem likely to follow bullet proof soldiers that a great advantage will be given to England.

Bullet proof cuirasses will give an advantage to the nation which can only bring a small number of troops into the field. But that nation is England. It would increase the importance of artillery. But this should be in favor of England, for, though we have not the conscription, and cannot get men in large quantities, we can manufacture as many guns as we choose. Next, the revival of close combat ought to be in our favor, for Englishmen are certainly better at the rough and tumble of close fighting than their neighbors. The infantry are naturally more handy and more athletic, and the cavalry are, if not theoretically better riders, more capable horsemen. An Englishman is more likely to get his horse to do the impossible than a Frenchman or a German.—The Spectator.

—Sells Bros.' circus will arrive from the Sound to-morrow. They open in this city on Thursday.

ROMANCE OF A WINDOW.

An Old German Officer Tells a Love Story of William I.

There is a very cosy corner in one of the east side Vienna cafes which has been reserved for years every evening for eight ex-officers of the German army, now living in this city. They sit about a round table—their "stammtisch," as it is called, a name given in all German restaurants and "kneipes" to a table occupied regularly by one set of men—play whist or "skat"—the German rival of the former game—tell stories, read their home papers, recall memories of their fighting days and drink to the welfare of the Fatherland. They are patriotic fellows of the old school, and have little faith in the modern order of things "beyond the blue mountains of the Rhine," and swear by Bismarck, Moltke and old Kaiser William I. The name Bismarck is never mentioned without their glasses going to their lips with wishes for his health and happiness—and the name is mentioned often. About them is a peculiar life but a life with which they have little to do. In the room are men of all nationalities, bending over their papers, sipping their coffee, talking or drinking their beer. Some of them have anxious looks, and start up nervously every time a newcomer enters to take his place. A frequenter of the coffee-house gets to know the latter class—they are fugitives from justice on the other side of the Atlantic. And just in the very cafe, and in the presence of the eight officers, more foreign criminals have been caught and started on their way to German, Danish, Austrian, Hungarian, Croatian and Russian prisons than any other in New York. It is a place in which to study character. But the eight officers have become so used to seeing a detective enter, look about the room and tap some occupant on the shoulder, they hardly stop their stories to see the poor fellow leave the place a captive.

Seven of the officers were about the "stammtisch" a few evenings ago. The eighth, Col. von Z., was absent, suffering from one of his wounds received at Gravelotte. But the others were listening to the tale of Major von R., a handsome, heavily-bearded, gray-headed man, on whom the marks of the soldier were plainly visible. His stories were usually full of sentiment, and that of this particular evening was no exception to the rule.

"On August 20, 1870," said the major, in his deep bass voice, twirling its glass about by its stem, "there was a great excitement in the French city of Dizier. Numerous German soldiers had entered it to demand quarters for a few days, preparatory to continuing their march. Among those who found rooms in the house of Mme. Varnerr, a wealthy old lady, whose parents before her had lived in Dizier, was one of my friends, Lieut. von R., an officer of one of the Prussian regiments. The men were received and treated as though they had been long-expected friends coming from afar. Dinner, which was served in the great hall, was excellent, and one palatable dish followed the other. There was no signs of war times. The officers remained long after the meal before going to their rooms to rest from the fatigue of the last few days and to prepare for that to come. On the following morning as the lieutenant was dressing, he saw scratched on one of the window panes the following words in French: 'Je t'aime, Pr. G.' (I love thee, Prince Guillaume). He wondered what it meant, and went to breakfast intending to find out its history if possible. And that was easy enough. When the coffee was served Mme. Varnier turned to my friend.

"'Monsieur,' she said, 'do you know that in the room in which you slept, many, many years ago a man of exalted station also found rest? It is now more than 56 years since your king, William, as a pound prince, was my guest.'

"The officers were naturally interested, and begged the hostess to tell them more particularly of the visit. My friend, who remembered the strange scratches on the window pane, was all attention.

"'It was in the war times of 1814,' continued Mme. Varnier. 'I was then 17 years old. One day King Frederick William III., with many of his suit, came to my father's house—in which we are now sitting—and made it his headquarters. With him was his son, Prince William. He was a handsome young man, a few years older than I, whose good heart shone in his honest blue eyes. We gave him the room in which you slept, lieutenant, because for some reason it seemed to please him. The prince made a deep impression upon me—an impression which I shall never forget. And when a week or two later our guests left us Prince William gave me a poem composed in my honor, which I still possess.

"'He had been absent a number of hours when one morning my "gouvernante" came running to my room almost out of breath, telling me to hurry to the room and see what the prince had done. I ran as fast as possible, and found on the window, scratched with a diamond, the words "Je t'aime. Pr. G." which you, lieutenant, probably saw. Then I knew that he had liked me, and that my feelings had been answered. I am happier than I can tell at the proof on the window pane.'

"All the officers naturally went to look at the historical window, and the story told by Mme. Varnier soon spread abroad among the Germans in Dizier, and many visited the house to see the writing. Soon other troops came to Dizier, and all had heard of the Varnier window. To one of the visitors one day Mme. Varnier admitted that it was her dearest wish to see and entertain once more King William. The message was carried to headquarters, and some time later King William himself came to Dizier, and a few hours after made his way to the Avenue Nancy, unaccompanied, and turned into the house of Mme. Varnier. The old lady herself hurried to the door.

"'Mme. Varnier,' said the king, 'this is a meeting after many years.'

"'Sire,' was the reply, 'I have not forgotten you.'

"Laughingly his majesty raised his finger and added: 'But, Angelique, you have told tales out of school. My name is now in the mouth of all my officers.'

"'Pardon me, sire,' she answered, 'but my heart is full.'

"The old gentleman took her hand, pressed it and added: 'None of that, Angelique. My officers will not wonder at the love of my youth. I have not forgotten you yet.'

"That," added the major, "is a true incident in the life of Emperor William. Speculation, of course, is idle. But how different might the man of Europe be to-day, comrades, had Emperor William married his French Angelique! And you, von X., might have had your arm."

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

The Tribulations of a French Commissary of Police.

Paris is just now shaken with mirth over the tribulations of a commissary of police. A certain woman went to the Bon Marche the other day and stole a quantity of valuable lace. She was arrested forthwith and turned over to the police. The culprit was invited to dine that evening, and begged the authorities to let her notify her expectant host, but as the authorities are not tender to thieves they calmly ignored her request. That evening, M. Prelat, the police official from the left bank of the Seine, hired a cab and went to the guilty woman's rooms.

There he found so many stolen goods that he rummaged through the entire place and, packing all the stolen effects into a big black trunk, got his cabman to aid him in taking it down to the carriage. The next morning the gentleman whose dinner was spoiled by the absence of his fair guest called to see what was the matter. He rang and pounded unavailingly, so the concierge produced a pass key and they both stood aghast at the terrible condition of the apartment. The case was plain; a malefactor, probably and anarchist, had got in on some pretext, the disorder of the room denoted that his victim had fought desperately for her life, but he had murdered her and stuffed her corpse and all the valuables he could find into a missing black trunk.

The friend flew off with cries of despair to notify the police of the quarter of this awful crime. The concierge related the whole affair to a knot of curious bystanders, which speedily expanded into a dense crowd. The police took down the description of the criminal who stole the black trunk and the description of the cabman who drove the white horse, ordered the locks changed on the apartment so that no one could enter without the knowledge of the police, and then withdrew with dignity. Half an hour later, while the crowd was still staring at the murder-stained house, the cab with the white horse drove up to the door and the supposed murderer alighted. He was instantly denounced by the irate concierge, and, being utterly unconscious of his own supposed misdeed, was nearly lynched by the furious crowd before he sufficiently realized his situation to produce his police badge, when the crowd respectfully dropped him. The unoffending commissaire then found himself locked out of the apartment, owing to the precautions of the police, and was forced to send for his colleague to open the door for him. His search for stolen goods was successful, as he netted about $3000 worth.

The only people in Paris who did not perceive the farcical side of the situation are, first, M. Prelat, who came near being lynched and was roughly knocked about by the mob for the perpetration of a crime that was never committed; the officious friend who raised all this bother, and the lady herself, who is gloomily meditating behind prison bars on the inconvenience attendant on the breach of the eleventh commandment—"Thou shalt not be found out."—Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

GREEK IDEALS.

The Present Condition of the Greek Woman—Lazy and Ugly.

Alas for the Greek ideals; here is what the women of Hellas look like now as told by a correspondent: "The women wear short, shapeless, tight skirts, reaching a little above the ankles, made of the same material as their rugs, and a short white tunic made of coarse serge. Their hair is worn in a long braid, and to make it reach past the waist it is plaited in horse hair or black tow, and they decorate it with cheap coins, beads or coarse bright cotton. Greek children are pretty, and so are the very young girls, but when they step from childhood to womanhood they soon lose all their good looks. The women toil not neither do they spin. They are as lazy as the men, and seem to have no higher ideal of life man lying in the sun and drinking coffee and cold water. The food is a cross between German and Greek. The bread is black and under-baked, and the butter is churned from sheep's milk and never gets solid. The cow is not a milk purveyor in Athens, but an humble beast of toil. Our breakfasts were served in our rooms and were severly simple. They consited of green tea and sheep's milk, black bread and the pure honey of Hymettus. The honey of Hymettus is not so delightful as it sounds, because the bees browse among the strong scented asphodels, with which the mountain is covered, and the result is not appetizing."

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BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—There was not a single case in the city police court this morning.

—K. of P. excursion to Seattle on August 18th. Return trip $1.50. *

—Carter House billiard and pool parlors, Duck Building, Broad street. tf.

—I. O. O. F. excursion to Seattle on steamer Islander Saturday, July 28th. Return trip $1.50. *

—Some very pretty Japanese crepes to hand, new designs and colors. Our lady patrons will be glad to hear the news. Weiler Bros.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—A service of the Swedish church will be held at the residence of V. Jacobson, Head street, Friday evening, July 27, at 8 o'clock.

—The Sunday school of St. James' church will give its annual excursion and picnic on Wednesday, August 1. Sidney has been selected as the place at which it will be given.

—At the meeting of the Natural History Society on Monday evening it was decided to have a field meeting at Sidney on Saturday next, and it was also agreed to have another at Sooke some time later on.

—Miss Sayyea will give an informal talk on physical culture in the Institute hall, View street, on Friday afternoon at 3 p.m., July 27th. The subject will be illustrated by appropriate exercises. Admission 25 cents. *

—The water committee and commissioner met this morning and awarded the contract for supplying cast iron pipe to the city, to Findlay, Durham & Brodie. The specifications called for 200 tons four-inch, 60 tons five-inch, 50 tons six-inch and 3 1-4 tons of castings. Findlay, Durham & Brodie's tender was $38.53 per ton or $12,075.79 for the whole laid down at the yard.

—The steamer Umatilla arrived from Puget Sound ports yesterday morning with her cabins full of passengers, says the Examiner of Saturday last. She had all she could well accommodate, and she is already booked to take as many north when she leaves on her return voyage. On the way down she lost a blade from her propeller and was delayed a few hours in consequence.

—Ground was broken this morning for the foundation of the last wing of the parliament buildings. The work is being done by Adams & Co., the regular contractors. The granite for the foundation is already cut and on the ground, and it will not be very long before work will begin upon the superstructure at that end. At the main building work is progressing very well. The supply of stone is now regular, and the cutters are kept ahead of the masons.

—The Sunday school children of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral had an outing at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, and had simply a huge time. They were in the charge of the clergy and of Miss Skinner, Miss Burnes, Mr. Wilks and F. J. Sehl. They were taken out and back on special cars. Early in the afternoon there were races and sports, and later they all had supper at the residence of Mrs. Andrew Burns. There were 104 children in the party, and they laughed and romped and sang all afternoon.

—Chin Jing, a Chinese doctor, is locked up in the city jail, charged with the theft of $90 in gold and a gold toothpick valued at $70 from Dai Gim, a Chinese woman. The lady, in a high state of indignation, went to the police station yesterday afternoon and reported the case, and the arrest was made at 6 o'clock by Officer Redgrave. The case was not called in the police court this morning, but will come up to-morrow morning. Owing to the prominence of the parties there will be a very select gathering at the hearing.

—The quarterly meeting of the directors of the Fruit Growers' Association will open at Agassiz on Friday, August 10th, 1894, at 5 o'clock p.m. The Dairymen's Association will meet at the same place at the close of the Fruit Growers' meeting. It is intended to make Saturday, August 11, a field day on the experimental farm. Public meetings for the discussion of agricultural matters will be held on Friday and Saturday evenings. Dyking commissioners and engineers from the different districts are invited with the view of having this important subject presented for consideration. Addresses may be expected from Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of agriculture; John Kirkland, president of the Fruit Growers' Association; W. J. Harris, president of the Dairymen's Association; J. R. Anderson, agricultural statistician; R. M. Palmer, fruit inspector; T. A. Sharp, manager of the experimental farm; E. Hutcherson, Ladner's; G. W. Henry, Hatzic; H. F. Page, Matsqui; J. F. Garden, C. E.; R. E. Palmer, C. E., Vancouver; E. Kelly, Vernon; T. T. Sich, Agassiz, and others. All interested are invited to attend. Cheap rates of fare from different points in the province to Agassiz and return are being secured, and hotel accommodation at reasonable rates will be arranged for.

—Family scales at McLennan & McFeely's. *

—The school trustees will meet this evening.

—K. of P. excursion to Seattle on August 18th. Return trip $1.50. *

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

—We can recommend the "Mason" fruit jar as thoroughly reliable. Weiler Bros. *

—The telegraph wires were down all night. They were working again this morning.

—Tickets for the I. O. O. F. excursion are selling rapidly. Secure one before they are all sold. *

—Prepare for the "fruit season" by getting your preserving crocks, kettles, etc., at Weiler Bros.' *

—The steamer City of Topeka arrived at 4 o'clock this morning from Alaska. She left two hours later for the Sound.

—A Dewsnap (25 points) won the pool game at the Carter house last evening. His opponent, G. H. Smith, who started scratch, lost the game by ten points. W. E. Cullen (25 points) and C. Striker (5 points) will play this evening.

—The W. C. T. U. will hold their annual meeting at 2:30 to-morrow afternoon in the Temperance Hall at which reports of the past two years' work will be received and the officers for the ensuing year elected. A large attendance of members is desired.

—Frank Parker, general agent on the Sound for the Northwestern line, is in the city. He says that except for half a day his company had no trouble during the strike and then that trouble was not on the main line but on the Spooner branch, between St. Paul and Duluth.

—Thomas Higley, one of Aldboro township's respected citizens and first settlers, died Sunday, the 15th instant, at Port Glasgow, in his 77th year. He was a native of England. He leaves a widow and five children, two of whom are Rev. Thomas Higley, of Blythe, Ont., and Mrs. W. Simpkins of this city.

—Rev. J. E. Starr, formerly of Victoria, spoke in his church in Toronto on the late strike, upholding the stand taken by the Pullman company and condemning the course taken by Debs. After the rev. gentleman concluded his remarks a smile passed over the faces of the congregation as the choir sang the anthem, "Strike With All Your Might."

—As a result of the editorial stand taken by them in the recent strike, the Northern Pacific railroad company has cancelled all transportation contracts with the Tacoma Evening News, the Tacoma Morning Union and the Tacoma Weekly Sun, the latter the Populist organ.—Seattle Telegraph. This is a serious matter but possibly the loss will fall upon the railway company.

—A splendid sample of rich gold-bearing black sand was brought into town last evening by W. Armstrong, driver of the Alberni mail stage, from Franklin creek, says the Nanaimo Free Press. Franklin creek is situated three miles south of China creek, and empties into Alberni Canal. Owing to the rough nature of the country at the mouth of the creek it has never been prospected before two weeks ago, when W. Poole and H. McCoy made their way up. For the first three or four miles travelling was very difficult, but further on a level black sandy country was discovered. The prospectors had their pans with them and washed out some of the sand which they found to be remarkably rich in gold. Poole and McCoy, after staking off claims for themselves, returned with the news of their find to Alberni and immediately a number of prospectors rushed in to take up claims. Judging from the sample brought in by Armstrong, Franklin creek should well repay the careful attention of placer miners.

—George Brown arrived home from Chicago last night over the Northern Pacific. He was away from the city for over two months, and had a varied experience in travelling between the commonweal movements and railway strikes. He witnessed the rioting in Chicago, and also visited the now famous town of Pullman, where the strike started. He believes that the Pullman strike was unjust, for he says the men were well paid and had everything necessary to make them happy and contented. As to their pay, he says that the employes at the time of the strike had over $600,000 deposited in the bank at Pullman. He was told by one of the employes that less than half of the men really wanted to strike. Before the regulars arrived there was almost a reign of terror in Chicago. Up to their occupancy by federal troops Illinois and Montana were absolutely without law or order. The Northern Pacific at present, he says, would remind one of war times. From St. Paul to Seattle it is in the hands of the military. Every depot, yard, trestle and tunnel has a sentry or guard, and every train carries its guard. Mr. Brown says British Columbia investments are looked upon favorably in the east.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz.
Former price $7, and a large CRAYON, $1.
"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

HUGH LYNN'S WORST ORDEAL

In a Westminster Tramcar With a Crowd Who Openly Discussed His Fate.

Errors of His Defence—Average People on Crime and Criminals—Executions.

As Hugh Lynn, the Savary island murderer, rode from Vancouver to New Westminster on the tramway on Saturday night, he faced and broke down under a harder ordeal than that terrible scene in the court room when they told him he must die. The car was crowded and comments of a rather brutal nature reached the doomed man's ears. Within his easy hearing several of the passengers talked of his crime and fate, saying that he deserved what he was going to get. To those who did not know him he was pointed out; that, too, in his plain view. There were women who forgot their sex and talked loud enough for the murderer to hear it all. Lynn squirmed under the fire and tried to hide his face by pulling his hat down over his eyes. He finally burst into tears and exclaimed to his guard, "They are all against me!" He may have shown no mercy to his victims; may have taunted them as they struggled with death; but the man whose heart does not give off some spark of sympathy for the prisoner and his plight is made of material that leads men to take just such rides with manacled arms.

There is a funny thing about crime and its detection. It is the way the rank and file of people criticize prisoners for their foolish devices to escape and their failure to give certain kinds of evidence at their trials. I hear a reputable business man say, "If that fellow Lynn had only killed the klootch and deserted or killed the kid he would have been all right," and also, "What an idiot he was to go on the stand and own up." I do not believe any one was ever convicted of a crime within my immediate range of observation that did not have any number of really good people tell how he could have escaped. But the criminal never lived who did not have a fence down or a hole in his armor somewhere, and the brightest of them fall down on the simplest things. They devise a scheme for wickedness that a parson would praise for its cleverness, but something as simple as the alphabet beats them.

Any impression that the theory of the crown was wrong in the Savary island murder case was removed when Lynn took the stand and told his story. His evidence corroborated it even as to details. His defence was ingenious. He made poor Green kill Taylor and then came to the front and killed Green in self-defence. He tripped himself on the self-defence story by giving himself sufficient time outside of the store between the two killings to have escaped. The court pointed this out very clearly in the charge. On the afternoon of the last day Lynn cried when his mother did. When sentenced he simply colored up, and had a firm voice when he spoke. His mother was not present in the evening, which probably accounts for his bearing up. It is a hard matter to size Lynn up, but the chances are that he will have to be carried to the scaffold. People who have known him and his life state that there was not that in his make up which nerves men to murder from any motive, and believe he was drunk. He will very likely make a full confession before he dies, and that will probably show that he was after money. He only got $110, some furs and a few articles which he said he took because he knew the men were dead and though perhaps he might need. The impression is general that the jury added the recommendation of mercy to save his neck. Of course it meant nothing legally, but will go to Ottawa to the minister of justice. He, too, will very likely disregard it.

There is something unspeakably horrible about an execution. You are impressed by the utter hopelessness of the thing for the dead man and the deliberation with which he is taken out and killed. I believe if the whole people had to take a hand in such affairs that executions would end. M.E.

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Walkem in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications:

Bank of Montreal v. Bainbridge & Co.—Crease (Bodwell & Irving), for the plaintiffs, applied for judgment under order xiv. Prior (Eberts & Taylor) for the defendants. Order made.

Wilson Bros. v. Tullock.—Application under order xiv. withdrawn by plaintiffs.

Napier et al. v. C. P. N. Co.—Order made for affidavit on production by the plaintiffs. Crease (Bodwell & Irving) for defendants. Prior (Eberts & Taylor) for plaintiffs.

Bank of Montreal v. Bowker (two actions).—Luxton, for the defendant, applied to have Bainbridge & Co., W. J. Bullen, John Nicholles, D. R. Ker and W. J. Taylor added as defendants. Crease (Bodwell & Irving) contra. Application refused without costs.

Wilson Bros. v. Cowan.—Order made for amendment of statement of claim. Powell for the defendant and Potts (Belyea & Gregory) for the plaintiffs.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the paper is being prepared for press.

Use Findley's Borax Soap
And you will have your flannels soft and white. Try it once and you will use no other.
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Granulated, in Bbls., or 100 lb., Bags	4½c. per lb
Yellow, according to quality,	3⅞ to 4¼c. "
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Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	6c. per lb.

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Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.
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RATTAN AND BAMBOO GOODS, Great Variety,
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FIGURED JAPANESE CREPES.

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A COUPON APPEARS IN ALL ISSUES OF THIS PAPER.
Cut out this coupon and forward, together with 10 cents to the Art Department of this paper, and you will receive one part of CANADA, as per number in upper right-hand corner, by mail, post-paid, or bring the coupon and 10 cents to this office and receive Portfolio.
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N. B.—Remember, only one Coupon required for each part.

COUPON. America Photographed. PART 16.
Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 16 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A Strong Case Against a Man Who was Unmistakably Innocent.

The most notable case of an almost perfect defence, prepared in advance by an ignorant and apparently slow witted man, once came under the notice of a reporter. A German saloon keeper accidentally burned his pretty wife's face and head dreadfully with vitriol. All the hair on one side of her scalp was destroyed, one of her eyes was blinded, and her face and neck were terribly scarred. She was disfigured for life. Her husband was overwhelmed with grief and self-reproach. Nothing that could be done for the woman's relief was left undone. The accident happened after this wise:

Though the saloon was situated in one of the most sordid of "tenement house districts" it did a thriving trade, and its elderly proprietor was very well to do. His wife, a young and beautiful woman, had many luxuriant and extravagant tastes. Among them was a fondness for a certain sort of "eau de Cologne," which she used lavishly. No present was more acceptable to her than a bottle of this. Scarcely a week passed that she did not receive a present of one from har luxorious husband. This cologne was purchased at a near by drug store. The bottles in which it was put up were of a peculiar shape and provided with glass stoppers. Some months before the accident the husband had one day told the druggest that the last bottle of cologne he had bought was not up to the standard and that his wife had complained of it. He insisted, after that, on cutting the kid cap off every bottle he bought, removing the stopper and testing the cologne before he paid for it. Then he would slip the bottle, unwrapped, into his sack coat pocket and take it home to his wife. At about the same time he developed a playful habit of surprising his wife before giving her the bottle by dashing a little of the cologne on her head. His wife objected to these pranks, but he persisted in them.

It is a not uncommon practice among saloon keepers to have about their saloons a bottle of strong sulphuric acid. The acid, diluted, is used for cleaning brass spigots and other metal fittings. The playful old beer vendor whose case we are now considering was one of those who followed this custom. He had done so for years. As empty cologne bottles were numerous in his establishment, and as their close-fitting glass stoppers made them most convenient receptacles for acids, the vitriol was habitually kept in one of these bottles of peculiar shape. On the morning of the accident the spigots needed cleaning and the vitriol bottle was empty. The saloon keeper took it to the drug store to have it replenished. After the druggist had filled the bottle the saloon keeper placed it, unwrapped, in the right pocket of his sack coat, unwrapped, and was about to go, when it occurred to him to buy his wife a bottle of cologne. This he did, opened the cologne bottle as usual, and after tasting its contents placed the bottle in the left pocket of his sack coat and sauntered back to his saloon.

He found his wife there with some friends. The husband joined the party and they all drank beer cheerfully together. The friends present had often seen the husband tease his wife by pouring cologne on her head. So when, while she was going to the bar to replenish the beer mugs, he half drew from the right pocket of his sack coat what seemed to be a bottle of cologne, and with a laughing wink called his friends' attention to it, they all knew what was going to happen. They prepared themselves to be amused by the wife's surprise and pettish remonstrance. She came back to the table and sat down. Her husband found some pretext of getting behind her without attracting her attention. He cautiously withdrew the bottle from his right pocket, silently took out the stopper, and emptied a half pint of the fuming acid squarely on his wife's head. The poor woman, shrieking in her agony, fell writhing to the floor. The husband discovered his mistake instantly, and was nearly mad with grief. Every one present saw at once how the disaster had come about and was ready to swear that what had happened was the purest accident.

That would probably have been the end of the matter had not the policeman on the beat heard the woman's shrieks, and, according to custom, arrested everybody in sight, without stopping to ask questions. The whole party was taken before the nearest police magistrate, who heard the story, and of course ordered every one to be released from custody. One of the court attendants outlined the incident to the first reporter who happened in. The reporter started for the saloon. Not knowing its exact location, he happened to stop in at the drug store where the vitriol was purchased for a look at the directory. The druggist related, when he heard for whom the reporter was looking, all he knew about the matter, mentioning that he had cautioned the saloon keeper not to put the bottles mixed, and telling, in reply to a question, about the old German's habit of opening every bottle of cologne he purchased before taking it away.

Neighborhood gossip indicated that the husband had good cause for thinking that his wife was altogether too attractive for her own good and his peace of mind. The wife's mother, who herself regarded the accident thory with considerable suspicion, confided to the reporter that some months before her daughter had fled to her one night in terror, having the very best possible reason to believe that her husband had discovered that she was deceiving him. Her husband succeeded in convincing his wife, by his conduct, that he had discovered nothing and suspected nothing, and her fears were allayed. There was found to be a curious correspondence between the date of the wife's fright and the date on which the husband began to open the cologne bottles at the druggist's and to tease his wife in the manner already described. The reporter strongly suspected that the accident had been ingeniously contrived; that the husband had carefully thought out a way by which he could with impunity revenge himself and at the same time destroy his wife's dangerous beauty forever. The newspaper man wrote up the story in such a way that those who read it must share his suspicions. The saloon keeper was arrested, indicted, tried and acquitted. The wife's testimony was colored by a desire to shield her own reputation. Even if she had told the whole truth the result would have been the same. With such a perfect defence as the husband had prepared before his crime, and the doctrine of "reasonable doubt" to help it out, conviction was impossible.

The saloon keeper went back to his disfigured wife, and they lived and sold beer together as before. But the wife found no more admirers, and has not killed her husband yet. There are some elements in this story of real life that seem as if they ought to recommend it to the attention of novelists.—Rochester Democrat.

LITERATURE OF BOTANY.

Elaborate Books Dealing with Plants of Various Countries.

Commenced in 1848 by the late Filippo Parlatore, the Flora Italiana has at last been completed, with the exception of a part of the seventh volume, the concluding part of the tenth and final volume having been issued in April of the present year, although it is Professor Teodoro Caruel who has completed it, Prof Parlatore having died several years ago. The Flora of Italy is one of the few modern floras of large countries or of extensive botanical regions which has come so near completion. The two notable exceptions are Bentham's Flora of Australia and Boissier's Flora of the Orient. The other great floras of recent times still remain in fragmentary condition. Gray finished only half of the Flora of North America, and Sir Joseph Hooker has still at least one more volume before him before his Flora of British India, which has pretty constantly engaged his attention for the past 40 years, will be completed. Oliver's Flora of Tropical Africa and Harvey & Saunder's Flora of Southern Africa, are still incomplete, while the death of the author stopped Cossons' Flora of Algeria in its early stages. The Flora of Brazil commenced by Martius many years ago, the first part having appeared in 1840, is still appearing with considerable regularity, and there is some probability that it may now be completed within a reasonable time. Floras of Mexico and of Central America, of Chile and Peru, of Argentine, of China and Japan, and of Europe as a whole are still needed. During the last century a good deal has been learned of the characters, relationships, uses, and distributions of the plants that cover the earth's surface; but our knowledge of plants, however, is still fragmentary, and often unsatisfactory, and there is still a vast amount of work to be done by morphological and economic botanists, in spite of the statement which has become fashionable of late in some quarters that there is no real work left in botany for anyone but the physiologists.—Garden and Forest.

THE REAL MONTE CARLO.

Pleasing Fictions That are Intended to Gull the Public.

At the tables where the wheel spins the play is usually for small stakes, and the players are commonplace to the last degree. At the card tables the game goes up many notches in recklessness, and the gamesters several pegs in appearance. It is at the card tables that you look for your wicked dukes and pallid heroes and your adventuresses of melodrama and romance. You will probably look in vain. You also look for the clever fellow who is "breaking the bank." He is a rare bird, seldom shot on the wing. He is for the most part one of the pleasing fictions of Monte Carlo. It is in the dull season, if seasons are ever dull there, that you read so much about the bank-breakers. Neat little paragraphs are then sent off to the subsidized press. The syndicate that manages Monte Carlo keeps a sufficient share of the continental press in its pocket. You can receive with liberal discount most of the reports emanating from Monte Carlo concerning big winnings. The men who rule this wondrous town understand the weakness of human nature, and the knowledge is their most profitable stock-in-trade.

The aspect of things is sordid, not exciting. There is not a face at the tables that looks as if it had a joy in life. Outwardly, at all events, the players appear to take both gains and losses calmly enough. The faces are for the most part expressionless while the play is on; they neither display pleasure or pain nor excitement that comes of sport. It is all cool calculation. If there is anything here to tempt people, then people must be easily tempted. You go away after half an hour intolerably bored.—Correspondence Boston Herald.

If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.

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Lime Fruit Juice.
Is the Finest Drink in the World for Hot Weather.
Cooling Refreshing Invigorating Wholesome

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.
Priestley's Cravenettes
Ladies who dress well are now wearing these waterproof goods for cloaks, wraps and all over garments. No other material is so satisfactory. They are Rainproof, Porous, Durable, Stylish, Healthy, Comfortable. When asking for them ladies should be sure to say "Priestley's Cravenettes." 7

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by a perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men, mind and body. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go in hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.
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4 45 am	Ar	110	...*Tacoma...	M1 Lv 8 00 am

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Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.
New Westminster Route.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 22 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.
Northern Route.
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.
Barclay Sound Route.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.
TIME TABLE NO 19.
To Take Effect at 6.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. No. 1 Passenger Daily.		Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND. READ UP. No. 2 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays.	
Dep.	8.00 A.M.		VICTORIA	Ar.	3.00 P.M.
	8.04	1	HILLSIDE		2.56
	8.10	2	BURNSIDE		2.50
	8.13	3	GORGE		2.47
	8.16	4	SUTHERLAND		2.44
	8.20	5	TILLICUM		2.40
	8.24	6½	GALVIN'S		2.36
	8.28	7½	COLWOOD		2.32
	8.34	9	LANGFORD		2.26
	8.38	10	GOLDSTREAM		2.22
	8.43	11½	PLATS		2.17
	8.47	12½	MCKENZIE		2.13
	8.51	13½	BRAILSFORD		2.09
	8.54	14½	DUNCANS		2.06
	9.04	17	KOKSILAH		1.56
	9.08	18½	GLENORA		1.52
	9.12	20	COBBLE HILL		1.48
	9.18	22½	SHAWNIGAN		1.42
	9.25	25½	CHEMAINUS		1.35
	9.40	30½	OSTER BAY		1.20
	9.50	34½	LADISMITH		1.10
	9.55	37½	NANAIMO		1.05
	10.15	45½	WELLINGTON		12.45
	10.30 A.M.	49½	EXTENSION		12.30 P.M.
	11.00	56½	COURTENAY		12.00
	11.30	62½	COMOX		11.30
	12.00 M.	68½	SAYWARD		11.00
	6.00 P.M.	78	VERNON'S		6.00 A.M.

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS
Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.
Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.
No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Comox
Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent Victoria Station.
A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME!!!
TO SAN FRANCISCO
AND
ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,
Via the Mt. Shasta Route of the
Southern Pacific Company
The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South
Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast
PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.
Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars
Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.
For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations etc., call upon or address
THOS. A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1102 Pacific Ave Tacoma, Wash.
E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN
J. E. BUTLER, Master.
On and after March 22nd, 1893,
Steamer JOAN will call as follows:
Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:
Leave Victoria.....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Union Wharf Tuesdays at 6 a.m. for Nanaimo returning to Union Wharf same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.
Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.
For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

A Large Line of STRAW HATS Just to Hand. Also a Line of Those Cheap Summer Suits at $7.50 per Suit. See Them. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

DRAWN OUT TO MANY DAYS

Needless Length of Parliamentary Session Recently Closed at Ottawa.

The Cause to be Found in the Government's Vacillation and Incapacity.

From our own Correspondent.

Ottawa, July 16.—When parliament met on the 15th of March, over four months ago, the public was informed through the government press that although the date of calling the session was late the legislation which the government had to offer parliament was in readiness and would be submitted to the house at once. The people were told that the old policy, which was in vogue in the days of Sir John Macdonald, of keeping back all his important bills until the last days of the session, would have no place in the programme of Sir John Thompson. So it was argued that although the meeting of parliament was not so early as it should be the session would be a short one because of the action of the government in having all the business which it was proposed to introduce in readiness for submission to parliament. The estimates, too, were ready to be placed on the table. Well, that part of the statement was true, and that was the only part. A few days after the house met the estimates were brought down. It is only right to say this much, but when that is admitted all is said that can be said.

As to the other bills mentioned in the speech from the throne—in the first place the one given most prominence was the measure in regard to the fast Atlantic steamship subsidy. This bill provided for the increase of the present subsidy from $500,000 to $750,000 a year. For years the subsidy stood at the former amount and yet no one took advantage of it. At one time the Andersons of Glasgow had about completed negotiations for a line but some trouble over the terminal arrangements at Halifax with the C. P. R. upset the whole affair. Now Mr. Huddart has appeared on the scene, and with the promise of a subsidy of $750,000 he is of opinion that he can finance the scheme. At any rate he has got three months wherein to endeavor to do it. It is doubtful whether he succeeds, but time will tell. One objection made is that the contract is not open to competition. It is made personally in favor of Mr. Huddart. But the fact I wish to point out is that this bill, which was mentioned in the speech from the throne, was not proceeded with in the house of commons until last week. The French treaty bill was not mentioned in the speech, because at that time the government had not agreed as to what action they should take upon it, but it was mentioned that the treaty would be submitted for consideration. Well there was nothing done about the French treaty until last week. The franchise bill has not yet been touched, and these are all the measures which were included in the programme of the government submitted at the opening of parliament. Nothing was done concerning them until, as I have said already, last week.

There was never a time in the history of the late Sir John Macdonald when important legislation was so carefully left until the last days of the session as has been the case this session. Notwithstanding the assurances of the government and their organs that everything was in readiness for work proceeding on the opening day of the session. Certainly no fault can be found with the opposition. No charge can be levelled against them as to obstruction, which is the general excuse for a long session on the part of the government. The only time that obstruction can be resorted to is in the estimates. Well, take the estimates this year, and the speed with which they have been put through the house was something marvellous. Take the militia estimates and over $1,500,000 was was put through in about 15 minutes. There was nothing beyond a general and intelligent discussion on the different items in any of the departments. Indeed, it is difficult to find any one excuse for the long session. The real fault is to be found in the general incapacity of the government to handle public business. To charge the administration with incompetence is too severe, but certain it is they have displayed an incapacity to deal with parliamentary business which has had no parallel in the Canadian parliament.

One day the premier would announce a certain policy in a given subject and a bill would be introduced upon it. The next kicked. The bill lay upon the order paper. As time progressed the rebelling forces gathered and finally the bill was either dropped or so mutilated as not to be discernible by the first minister himself.

Take a case in point. Twice in the house this session the premier gave his policy on the Dominion franchise. He introduced a bill and made a full explanation of it, promising to resort to the provincial lists and franchises with certain amendments. There was no haste about the announcement. He repeated it twice. To-day in the house the premier states that he will withdraw all this bill except that part in regard to the revision of the lists in the redistributed districts and the preparation of the lists. This is a sample of how many other subjects are being dealt with.

Altogether from these and other causes the session has been a long and unprofitable one. As to the political outlook, that I shall deal with at another time.

SLABTOWN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Tenders for Water Pipes Received—New Police Court Clerk.

The board of aldermen met last evening, the mayor and all the aldermen being present.

Tenders for the supply of 310 tons of cast iron water pipes and 3 1-2 tons of special castings were received from the following: Robert Ward & Co., $40.41 per ton; Turner, Beeton & Co., $12,385.77 for the whole; Albion Iron Works, 3 1-2 cents per pound; Findlay, Durham & Brodie, $38.55 per ton; R. P. Rithet & Co., $12,248.69 for the whole; James Crawford, $12,230; Martin & Robertson, $39 per ton for pipes, and $54 for special castings; B. C. Iron Works Company, $12,530. The tenders were referred to the water committee and commissioner.

After a dozen or more ballots had been taken Francis Page was appointed police court clerk.

There was some discussion respecting connections with the sewers. The general opinion was that connections should be built to the lines of the sidewalks during the construction of the sewer, the property owners to be charged for the connections.

Ald. Wilson moved that all connections be built to the line of the sidewalk as the work progresses, according to the municipal act. The motion was adopted.

The cemetery by-law was reconsidered and finally passed.

The revenue by-law was read a third time.

Ald. Vigelius moved the mayor, Ald. Harris and the engineer be appointed to pass on the plans for the James Bay causeway.

Ald. Humphrey thought someone outside the council should be on the committee. He thought A. C. Gamble, the Dominion government engineer, should be asked to act with the mayor and city engineer.

It was finally decided that the committee named in Ald. Vigelius's motion be adopted and Mr. Gamble be asked to act with them.

The council adjourned at 9:40.

CANADIAN NEWS.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

A branch of the American Railway Union has been formed in Montreal with about 35 members.

Last Thursday was the hottest day of the year in Hamilton. In the shade 101 degrees were registered at 2 p.m. The heat was tempered by a breeze.

J. W. Hogg has been appointed postmaster at Brockville in the place of the late William Fitzsimmons. Hogg has been in the Brockville postoffice for 21 years.

J. D. Oliver & Co., Toronto, dealers in wines and liquors, successors to Gianelli & Co., have assigned. Liabilities to the trade are not heavy, while Gianelli & Co. are said to be secured.

George Miller, who swindled Yorke, a merchant en route to B. C., out of $130 at Toronto Junction by the red freight bill dodge was sent to Central prison for three months.

Grand Trunk Fireman James McEwan was leaning out of his cab at Windsor when he was caught by a switch pole and knocked to the ground. He is not expected to recover.

Anthony Shiappacasse was bathing in the river near Walkerville, Ont., when a logging train came along on the bank above and some of the logs rolling off, struck Shiappacasse, instantly killing him.

One hundred and fifty men working on Thomas Feeney's contract, section two, Soulanges canal, struck because their June pay, due on the 15th instant, was not yet forthcoming. Work is completely stopped. Some of the men say they have not received their April and May wages.

The gates in the Tay canal lock, with which the steamer Rideau Belle collided, and afterwards sunk herself, cannot be repaired until the steamer is raised. Navigation will be interrupted two or three weeks. Passengers had no time to rescue their baggage, which went down with the boat and several commercial men lost numerous trunks containing valuable samples, which are entirely ruined.

"A true sweetbread is perhaps the most healthy meat that can be eaten," said a doctor yesterday, "but you are never able to get it. The sweetbread proper is the pancreas, which is one of the most effective agents in promoting digestion, but the sweetbread of trade is usually obtained from the throats of cattle and is what is called the thyroid gland. This gland rests against the windpipe, and while its texture is similar to that of the real sweetbread, it has not the same beneficial qualities. But some butchers, in order to make money, pass off the salivary gland, that which furnishes the saliva, located in the cheeks, for a sweetbread. This is the most inferior substitute of all. The pancreas or real sweetbread is a most dainty morsel. It is of triangular form, while the sweetbreads obtained from the throats are of oval form. But what is the use of making people dissatisfied? They have been eating thyroid and salivary glands for sweetbreads for years and have been satisfied. But then they have never tasted the real thing."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal, to health and efficiency, as a hair dressing and for the prevention of baldness. It eradicates dandruff, keeps the scalp moist, clean, and healthy, and gives vitality and color to weak, faded, and gray hair. The most popular of toilet articles.

Rheumatism cured in a day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose generally benefits. 75 cents. Sold by Geo. Morrison.

DON'T LET ANOTHER WASH-DAY GO BY WITHOUT USING

SUNLIGHT SOAP

YOU will find that it will do what no other soap can do, and will please you every way.

It is Easy, Clean, and Economical to wash with this soap.

Agents for British Columbia: BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING, Victoria, B.C.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS A BOX.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 19 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 894.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

Simpson, Strickland & Co

DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,

Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders.

SOLE MAKERS OF

Kingdon's Patent Machinery,

—FOR—

STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

Write for catalogue and price list.

RUPTURE

More CURES have been effected by my Truss, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A practice of 21 years has been perfected the last 95 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome the best evil DEFORMITY

CHARLES CLEVELAND, 24 King St. W., Toronto.

To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed" will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It touches alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man

are pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings, triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

NEVER BEFORE

has such a newspaper premium been offered to the public on such terms. You will regret it if you do not secure this Art Album and Educational Storehouse.

The Times this week offers Part 16. Four more numbers will complete the series of 20 Parts. Subscribers who have not yet availed themselves of our magnificent offer, may do so still, as there are a few numbers of the first parts still on hand. When these are all gone we will not re-order.

Address,

TIMES, VICTORIA, B. C.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RIFLE.

ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

Riflemen from every part of the province will meet at Goldstream to-morrow to take part in the 21st annual prize meeting of the B. C. Rifle Asociation. The executive committee have everything in readiness and the different events should pass off without any delays or other annoyances. Lieut. Barnes, of the R. M. A., will be the range officer. New Westminster will, as usual, send a team of ten men over, and Vancouver and Nanaimo will also be represented, but not by teams. The Navy and R. M. A. and three Victoria companies of the B. C. B. G. A. will each have one or more teams on the range.

The programme for to-morrow is:

9 to 10 a.m.—Peters match, 200 and 400 yards.

10 to 11 a.m.—Extra series, all targets, 500 yards.

11 to 12 m.—Extra series, all targets, 600 yards.

12 to 1:30 p.m.—Luncheon.

1:30 to 5:30 p.m.—Helmcken match, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Nursery match, (simultaneous).

Laurie bugle match, (simultaneous).

5:30 to 6 p.m.—Extra series, all targets, 600 yards.

YACHTING.

VIGILANT DID NOT SAIL.

Queenstown, July 25.—The Vigilant did not start in the race to-day owing to the fact that the injury to the jaws of her gaff which occurred in yesterday's race had not been repaired. Work was pushed throughout the night to repair the injury, but the repairs were not satisfactory this morning, and Gould decided to take no chances, being desirous to have the Vigilant in good trim for the races in the Solent with the Satanita and others. An offer was made to postpone the race set for to-day until to-morrow, but Gould could not promise that the yacht won'd be ready. The Britannia went over the course alone. The Vigilant will participate in the Penmance regatta on Saturday if she is in shape.

THE RING.

CORBETT'S RETURN.

London, July 25.—Jim Corbett sailed for America to-day on the Majestic, enthusiastic over the prospect of an early meeting with Peter Jackson. He says he is willing to fight anywhere and everywhere provided only that the purse is big enough to command his consideration.

THE TURF.

LIVERPOOL CUP.

Liverpool, July 25.—The race for the Liverpool cup and twelve hundred sovereigns was won by Son-of-a-gun, Busey Park second, Newcourt third.

CRICKET.

AT THE CANTEEN GROUNDS.

The following eleven will play the Navy to-morrow at the Canteen grounds, commencing at 2 p.m. Players are requested to leave on the 1:30 tram for Esquimalt: Messrs. J. D. Helmcken (captain), T. E. Pooley, J. A. Crabbe, B. J. Perry, E. W. C. Hilton, J. W. Sinclair, A. G. Smith, K. McCrae, S. F. Morley, C. N. Gowen and C. P. Woolley.

Brief Locals.

—The steamship Victoria sailed for the Orient at 4 o'clock this morning.

—The work of discharging the ship City of Glasgow began yesterday.

—The lack of lumber has delayed the loading of the ship Benmore and she will not now be ready for sea until Saturday afternoon.

—S. K. Jaythus Hamey, a native of Magolle, Ceylon, who for a time kept a store in Vancouver, died to-day at St. Joseph's hospital. The body now lies at Hanna's morgue awaiting a post mortem.

—It is now announced that the Empress of India was late in leaving Yokohama and will not be here until Friday. The C. P. R. officials are not expecting her until then, and the Vancouver contingent will likely not be here until to-morrow night.

—The Montreal city attorney has informed a committee of the council that a single tax on Chinese laundries would be legal, and on motion of Alderman Nolan it was decided to recommend to council a tax of $100 per annum. A similar tax in Victoria was declarde illegal.

—On Wednesday next sealing in the north Pacific will be legal, for at midnight on Tuesday, July 31, the close season will be at an end for 1894. The fleet of Victoria schooners are all at Ounalaska and when the seals on their spears are cooked they will head for the sea. It is improbable that there will be over twenty vessels in Behring sea this year.

—The French warship Duguay-Trouin is still in Esquimalt, and her future movements are as much of a mystery as ever. It was stated by Mr. Graham at the French consulate this afternoon that a cable in cipher had been received for the ship and sent aboard to her commander. Of its contents he knew nothing. It is improbable that it contained orders for her or she would have been away before this. It was probably preliminary to ordering her away and very likely directed that her coal and water supply be sufficiently large for her trip.

—With reference to the cable recently laid across the Narrows at Vancouver the New York Engineering Record has the following remarks: Water and electricity are carried across the Narrows leading to the harbor of Vancouver, B. C., in a submerged water main having flexible joints. The tide rushes through this narrow inlet with great velocity and the maintenance of the main is a difficult matter on that account. In order to secure telephonic communication between the water works system on one side of the Narrows and the city on the other Col. T. H. Tracy, the city engineer, laid a number of cables across but everyone of them was injured by the force of the tide. Finally, says the Electrical Engineer, a lead-covered cable with saturated fibrous covering, was pulled through the water pipe and the lead covering soldered to a special lead fitting at either end of this cable, which has given entire satisfaction since it was laid."

—Charles Hanson, in an interview with the Seattle Telegraph says he is not sanguine of the success of the various placer mining and dredging machines on the Fraser river. The suction pumps which it was thought would work a revolution on the Fraser river bars are not doing as well as expected. It seems that the small gravel on top of the bars is taken up by the suction pump all right, but as soon as the light top gravel is removed the bars are full of large boulders in which the pump will not work at all. The same objection is made to the "clam shell" dredge, that it will take up the large stones and let the small gravel containing the gold escape. One of the suction pumps at one time made $18 in two hours for its owner and then broke down. The bars will pay about $1 a cubic yard, it is thought, if any method of working them is ever discovered. One genius (all the companies working the dredges are composed of Americans) has invented an attachment to a suction pump dredge which will work something on the plan of a potato digger. It is a pointed cage to be placed on the bottom of the suction pipe. The bars of the cage are sufficiently close to exclude all large boulders, yet allow the small gold bearing gravel to pass into the pump. This attachment may solve the problem of working the bars. Hydraulic mining, according to Mr. Ramos, is paying well on the Fraser river. The Van Winkle mine, at the mouth of the Lytton river, a few days ago made a clean-up of $1500 after a two weeks' run. A new mining company is working the hills back of the town of Lillooet, which will be remembered by all old miners on the Fraser river, and is making the dirt pay well. It is said that $1 a yard is the usual amount of gold found in it. The company is preparing to bring in about two thousand inches of water by a ditch from Bridges river, and operate on an extensive scale. The river bars in front of Lillooet were worked as far back as the first gold excitement on the Fraser.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Adams v. McBeath Before the Full Court.

To-day the full court, consisting of Justices McCreight, Walkem and Drake, is hearing the arguments in the appeal case of Adams v. McBeath. The appeal was opened on March 16th, but has stood over until to-day. The trial took place last winter, and excited much interest at the time, both from the nature of the case and from the long time it lasted. Mr. Justice Crease on May 26th last delivered his judgment, setting aside the will of Samuel Adams, dated 11th November, 1893, on the ground of undue influence by the defendant, Duncan McBeath. Mr. Bodwell, for the appellant, in opening, stated the facts, saying that Adams at the time of his death was 84 years of age and for some time had lived on View street alone, seeing few visitors—in fact the only people he ever saw were the defendant and his family and some near neighbors. Adams and McBeath had known each other since 1879, when they occupied adjoining cabins on Johnson street, and a strong friendship existing between them, it was only natural when the old man was stricken down that the defendant's house was the best place for him to receive the care and attention he needed and for McBeath to offer to take him. Mr. Bodwell then went into the evidence fully, and at the time of going to press had not finished his argument.

Theodore Davie, Q. C., is counsel for the respondent.

WHISTLED THEIR THOUGHTS.

The Device Adopted by French Prisoners in Olmutz.

When on August 10, 1792, the Jacobins dictated their terms at Paris for a national convention, Lafayette, who was in command of the army of the frontier, and several of his general officers, quitted the French army in disgust. They were seized by the King of Prussia, from him transferred to the custody of Austria and long confined in the castle of Olmutz in Moravia. Although each of the prisoners was kept solitary, yet their apartments were so arranged that they were all within hearing of each other when standing at the windows of their respective chambers. To improve this advantage they thought of the following plan: There was at Paris a number of tunes called airs of the Pont Neuf, or those popular ballads that were sung at the corners of the streets and other public places. The words belonging to these airs were so well known that to strike up a few of the notes was to recall to memory the words that accompanied them. By this means the captives at Olmutz gradually composed for themselves a vocabulary by whistling these notes at the windows, and this vocabulary after a short time became so complete and even comprehensive that two or three notes from each formed their alphabet and effected their intercourse. By this means they communicated news to each other concerning their families, the progress of the war, etc., and when, by good fortune, one of them procured a gazette he whistled the contents of it to his partners in captivity. The commandant of the fortress was constantly informed of these unaccountable concerts. He listened, he set spies, but the whole thing being a language of convention the most practised magician would have failed in detecting the intention and real expression of the notes heard.

Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, D. C., July 25.—The senate has confirmed the nominations of G. W. Boyd, postmaster at New Whatcom, Wn.; to be registrar of land offices, George Stevenson at Vancouver and William A. Lowery at Marysville, Cal.; Commodore Stanton to be rear-admiral in the navy, Captain Mathews to be commodore and Commander Crowninshield to be captain.

PERSONAL.

John C. Galbreath is down from Wrangel.

Senator McInnes went to Nanaimo yesterday.

R. P. Rithet leaves for California on Friday.

Charles O'Brien, of Tacoma, left for home last night.

J. G. Brown returned last evening from Vancouver.

Robert Hamilton, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

J. Stramberg, of New Westminster, is at the Oriental.

Dr. E. N. Wilson and wife, of Portland, are at the Driard.

J. R. McKilligan was a passenger from the Sound yesterday.

Capt. Charlie King and J. Vanderbilt, of Tacoma, are at the Driard.

H. Bostock and Mrs. Bostock returned from the Mainland last evening.

F. J. Cummins and wife and Col. Forester, of Sinamous, are at the Oriental.

R. H. Miller, city editor of the Tacoma Ledger, left for home last night. He was accompanied by his wife.

Nice Covers.

Samples of a very neat portfolio cover for America Photographed can be seen at the Times office. Orders will be received at 65 cents each and covers will be supplied two or three weeks after. The numbers of the portfolios when placed together in this cover will be a handsome ornament to the house.

The value of a good name was well exemplified the other day, when a man asked one of our druggists for a bottle of Sarsaparilla. "Whose?" inquired the clerk. "Whose? why, Ayer's, of course. Ye don't suppose I'm going to run any risks with Hannah, do ye?"

AT VICTORIA!

—ON—

Thursday & Friday, July 26-7

The Mighty Monarch of all Tented Exhibitions!

Coming in all its entirety.

THE NEW GREAT SYNDICATE SHOWS

—AND PARIS HIPPODROME.—

A DOLLAR SHOW FOR 50 CENTS.

50c GENERAL ADMISSION 50c

50 Cents.

By arrangement with the leading shows of America this will be the ONLY CIRCUS that will visit this section this year,

Presenting an Unabridged and Unparlleled Programme!

Exalted in Aim and Pure in Tone.

4 BIG SHOWS COMBINED 4

100 Sensational and Startling Acts.

The best Performing Elephants! Sea Lions, Leopards and Baby Camels! 40 GREAT CIRCUS ACTS! Four great Bands in street parade! Country Knights and Dames! A Drove of Monster Camels! Zebras, Bears and Baby Monkeys! 20 GREAT LEAPERS! Richly Carved and Gilded Tableaux Wagons! Myriad Cages, Dens and Lairs!

THE GREATEST BAREBACK RIDERS that the world has ever produced. The only flock of Giant African Ostriches. The Largest Birds on earth and the only Show possessing such a feature.

SEE WM. SELLS, THE WORLD'S GREATEST RIDER.

See the 100 other Startling and Sensational Foreign Features.

TWO MENAGERIES OF WILD BEASTS

And open dens of Savage Brutes, Mammoth Elephants, Lions, Tigers, Hyenas, Bears, Wolves, Leopards and Panthers. Zebras trained to drive like horses. Knights in armor, ladies as princesses, male and female jockeys, squadrons of Princesses, Nobles and Cavaliers in Royal Robes and Rich Costumes, mounted on Spirited Horses like days of old. Be sure and ask your station agent for Cheap Excursion Rates. Every railroad gives low rates to this Big Show.

At 10 a.m. a Glorious Grand Holiday Free Street Parade. TWO DAYS ONLY. AFTERNOON AND NIGHT. Doors open at 1 and 7 p.m.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 Cts

SHOW GROUNDS, FOUNTAIN LOT, DOUGLAS STREET.

—AUCTION—

FURNITURE

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 11 A.M.

I have been instructed by the Executors of the late Sir M. B. Begbie, to sell on the premises, Franklyn Street, all his Personal Effects.

DRAWING ROOM.

A Collard & Collard Piano, Drawing Room Suite in velvet, Rosewood Music and Book Stand, Mirrors, Antique Carved Oak Writing Table, Lamps, Carved Chairs, Curtains, Fender and Fire Irons, Pictures, Ornaments, Brussels Carpets and Rugs.

DININGROOM.

Fine English Oak Extension Table, Mahogany Sideboard, a large assortment of Glassware, Cutlery and Silverware, Mahogany Dining and Easy Chairs, Statuettes, Soda Syphons, Mirror, Library Book Case, a handsome Dinner Set, China Tea Sets.

HALL.

Several fine Elk and Cariboo Heads, large M.T. Hall Stand, Oil Cloth, Birds in glass cases.

BEDROOMS.

Contents of three rooms, Double and Single Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Wardrobes, and usual furnishings.

KITCHEN FURNISHINGS.

WINES—Several cases of Chablis, Sauterne, Claret, Port, Sherry, etc.

INDIAN CURIOS—A valuable lot of Old [illegible]

PLANTS—A large assortment of Hot House Plants, etc., etc., etc.

G. BYRNES,
Auctioneer.

JEWELLERY

AUCTION

CONTINUED ON

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

AT 2 AND 7 P.M.

Do not fail to visit us on these days, as we have not sold one fifth of the Stock and we are instructed to Slaughter the Goods in order to get through. The best bargains in Jewellery ever made in Victoria have been made at THIS SALE. Don't Forget. This opportunity will not last long.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY.

The half-yearly General Meeting of the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Society Hall, Broad Street, on Saturday, 28th July, 1894, at 8 p.m., to receive the Secretary's Semi-Annual Financial Statement and Balance Sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the Meeting; after which the 29th Drawing for an Appropriation will take place. See that your shares are in good standing.

By order,

A. ST. G. FLINT,
Secretary.

July 23-td

Valises!

..ALL SIZES..

Ten Inches to 24 Inches

..ALL PRICES..

75 Cents to $9.00

AT

CAMERON'S

55 Johnson Street.

Cash Grocery

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.
No Chinese Hieroglyphics.
All Goods Sold as Represented.
The Best in the Market.

NEW GOODS.

CHRISTIE, BROWN & CO.'S BISCUITS

Sodas, per lb	10c.
Short Bread	25c.
Cheese Biscuits	15c.
Abernethy	20c.
Cracknel	25c.
Sugar wafers, per box	25c.
Marmalade, per lb	20c.
Oat Meal Biscuits	15c.
Kennel	5c.

R. H. JAMESON & CO.,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

RATTRAY & HALL

Sole Agents R. Dunsmuir & Sons' Wellington Coal.

Special Rates for Carload Lots.

OFFICES: 100 Government Street and 24 Store Street. Telephone No. 83.

Orders Must be Accompanied by Cash

WE GRIND

Special and complicated Lenses for all the leading oculists of Victoria and the Province. Our work is equal in accuracy, quality and finish to the best that can be had ANYWHERE, and our prices are lower than if you sent away for the glasses.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
THE ONLY OPTICIANS, 37 Fort St.

If you want your glasses neatly repaired bring them to us.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of William Hopkins, deceased. And in the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Notice is hereby given that an order of Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Walkem bearing date the 16th day of July, A.D. 1894, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of William Hopkins, late of the City of Victoria, deceased, intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 5th day of August, A.D. 1894, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
July 21-1w Official Administrator.

Butter!

Large consignments arriving weekly by refrigerator car.

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
26 Yates Street.

NOTICE.

The Law Society of British Columbia will receive applications for the office of Law Reporter on or before the 4th day of August, 1894.

J. P. WALLS, Secretary.

ESTATE OF A. J. SMITH.

Creditors' meeting July 30th, at 4 p.m., at assignees' office, 12 Bastion Square. Geo. A. Perrin and F. J. A. Schwengers. [illegible]

PENDRAY'S EXTRACT OF SOAP

For Stains, Tarnishes, And Kitchen Tables.
For Bell Handles And Stair-rods.
Cleans Rapid, Is Simple and Cheap.
Makes Paint Like New.
It is Acknowledged the Best In the Market.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR PENDRAY'S AND GET IT.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

★ ★ ★

★ Armour's ★

Bacon and Hams

Have Arrived After Long Delay.

Erskine, Wall & Co

COR. GOV'T & FORT STS.

Cash!

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.... FROM CREDIT TO CASH.

BIG DROP IN PRICES TO SUIT HARD TIMES

Call on us and SAVE MONEY on your GROCERIES.

JOHNS BROS., 261 DOUGLAS ST

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Parisian	July 28
Allan Line, Mongolian	Aug. 4
Dominion Line, Oregon	July 28
Dominion Line, Sarnia	Aug. 4
Beaver Line, Superior	Aug. 1
Beaver Line, Winnipeg	Aug. 8

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	July 28
Cunard Line, Umbria	Aug. 4
White Star Line, Britannia	Aug. 1
White Star Line, Majestic	Aug. 8
American Line, Chester	Aug. 1
American Line, New York	Aug. 8
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Weser	Aug. 8
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Obdam	Aug. 16
Anchor Line, Ethiopia	Aug. 11
Anchor Line, Furnessia	Aug. 18
Allan State Line, California	Aug. 3
Allan State Line, Nebraska	Aug. 17

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 and $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have deposited with the Minister of Public Works a plan and description of a wharf proposed to be erected by me in Constance Cove, Esquimalt Harbor, abutting on part of Section 26, Esquimalt District, and have deposited a duplicate of each in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria and that I have applied to the Governor in Council for the approval thereof.

Dated 19th July, 1894.

JOHN JOSHUA RUSSELL,
Victoria, B.C.

July 20-1m